PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,618—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	10000		
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558		
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	PERSIA	7951		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10009
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CHINA	7912		
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. "
YARRA	1,248	Seifler	28th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	19th Oct. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 395.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time. Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Tues.	24 Oct. 9 a.m. P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Tues.	24 Oct. 5 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thurs.	19 Oct. 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri	20 Oct. 8 a.m. (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,860 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Cutch Mandive Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 8th Nov. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,993 tons, on or about 17th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
16th October, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX. G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX. G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	26th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Capta'n	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	9434	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafto Avery	5106	9th	Dec.
MASSILA	J. Thomson	5091	28th	Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NÉGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8,
OR SIX FOR RS. 26.

BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} **BOMBAY.**

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cooks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 "

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	23rd Oct.
* REICHSTAG	2085	Ible	6th Nov.
BUNDESRATH	2086	Ulrich	20th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 23th September, 1905.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. Q. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S
PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO
BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.
UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order
TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed " " "	52 8
New Cherub " Comb "	40 0
Embossed " " "	20 8
Plain " " "	17 0
New Art " " "	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver " "	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	80 0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.
Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.
Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO., MARK.
RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6.
FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS including Tramways, corrected up to 30th June, 1905, are available FOR SALE with the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 2 per copy.

NOTICE.

LOST, STOLEN OR MISDELIVERED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following SECURITIES have been LOST, STOLEN or MISDELIVERED by the Post Office, while in transit through Post on the 28th August, 1905, from Panna in Bundel-Khand to Bombay. Any person dealing with the said Securities or any of them will do so at his own risk. Any person finding the said Securities and delivering the same to Box No. 555, Care of this Paper will be rewarded.

PARTICULARS OF THE SECURITIES.

	Rs. a.
Ripon Mill Share Certificate, No. 389 of	1,000 0
" Dividend Warrant, No. 7 for	40 0
Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway Dividend Receipt, No. 72 for	62 8
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway Dividend Receipt, No. 99 for	10 0
City Bombay Mill Receipt, No. 172 for	475 0

Dated this 16th day of October, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership between ADAMJI LUKMANJI and JAMSETJI RUSTAMJI, carried on in Bombay, under the name, style and firm of LUKMANJI CARIMJI, and in Colombo in the Island of Ceylon, under the name, style and firm of ADAMJI LUKMANJI & Co., was DISSOLVED, on the 31st day of January, 1905, and the said partners have been since carrying on business separately.

All persons having any claims against the said firm of Lukmanji Carimji are hereby required to prefer such claims in writing and send particulars thereof to Mr. KAVASJI J. BILIMORIA, Solicitor, at his Office, No. 91 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 30th day of November, 1905, and all persons having any claims against the Firm of Adamji Lukmanji & Co. are required to send particulars in writing thereof to Messrs. R. F. DE Saram and Alwis, Proctors Supreme Court, Colombo, also on or before the 30th day of November, 1905.

All debts due to the said several firms and remaining unpaid on the 31st day of October, 1905, will be recovered by due process of law after the expiry of the said date.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI,

October 6th, 1905.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 13th November, 1905, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1906 :—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Stationery.
IV. Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tender's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tender's Schedule.

4. In the case of Items I and II, passes over S. M. Railway will be granted by the Storekeeper, S. M. Railway, Hubli, for inspection of samples, some of which have been changed and some new ones have been adopted. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed.

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores,"
"Tender for Oils, etc."
"Tender for Stationery,"
"Tender for Clothing,"

as the case may be.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

7. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 14th November, 1905, at noon.

Agent's Office Dharwar, 12th October, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY,

Suit No. 11617 of 1905.

PAULINBAI widow of Antone Gonsalves .....Plaintiff.

vs.

MATHUBAI, Widow of BABOOL BHONDA, MAHADEO BHONDA, JUGIA BHONDA, ATHIA BHONDA, the last named three defendants being minors by their guardian ad litem Mathubai .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 30th day of September, 1905, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the defendants subject to the right of the mortgagee and without prejudice to his right to deal with the attached property in the terms of this security dated the 14th day of July, 1905, in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed. All that piece or parcel of land situate admeasuring about 4111 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Dharavi, New Survey No. 1345 and 8594, comprised in the Collectors Old No. 255, and New No. 1, and New Survey No. 20 483 and 5402, comprised in the Collectors Old No. 274 and New No. 1316, and are bounded on the North by the land of Bapu Kristna Patell and Musla Patell, on the East by the Government vacant land, on the South by the land of one Prabhoo, and on the West by Leather Tanning Factory, and new Survey Nos. 349 01 and 7493, which is comprised in the Collectors Old No. 336, and is bounded on the North by the land of Mr. Tata, on the East by the land of Bhasker Mistri, on the South by the property of Mr. Tata, and on the West by the land of Ranji Bhika.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment of seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 9th day of November, 1905, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. —Date this 6th day of October, 1905.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE Undersigned Government Contractors and Dealers are prepared to enter into arrangements for the PURCHASE or SUPPLY of BUFF and COW HIDES and SKINS in wholesale lots.

NORONHA and HALIM,
Cawnpore.

NOTICE,

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of SCHOOL BOOKS, MATERIALS, MAPS, EXERCISE BOOKS, and RELIGIOUS BOOKS, required by the British Army Schools in India (except Bombay), for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1906, will be received by the Undersigned up to the noon of 1st November, 1905. Every Tender should be accompanied by samples of Exercise Books and also a receipt of the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 500 as earnest money. Further particulars as to the names and number of copies of Books and materials to be required can be ascertained on application. The Controller of Stationery does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The successful Tenderers will be required to furnish a further deposit of Rs. 500 making Rs. 1,000 in all as security deposit, for fulfilment of contract.

E. DALTRY,
Dy. Controller.

Office of the Controller of Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, Calcutta, the 2nd October, 1905.

ROYAL VISIT ILLUMINATION.

MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let or hire in Stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

HAJI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
283, Bhaji Pala Lane,
Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, 1905, for the SUPPLY of the ARTICLES noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1906 :—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form, or Rs. 6, for the set of three.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B. C. and D) and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th September, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "HEARING unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED An experienced steady NEWS READER for a Daily English Paper. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No 359 O Advt Dept "Bombay Gazette."

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ltd., Bombay. Price Re. 1-0-4 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents :—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	18	49 6	45

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BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eiya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka,
New York,	Tientsin	Tairen,	Tokyo,
San Francisco,	Peking,	Chefoo,	Nagasaki,
Honolulu,	Newchang,	Tieling,	Bombay,

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £675,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt),
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.
Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS

ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3270 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Ashchall, 2762 tons, Captain E Fell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, 13th October in ballast

THE Hansa Line steamer Lowenburg, 3,664 tons, Captain W Luhde, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 14th October, with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain M G Williams arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via Coast ports, 14th October with a general cargo, one cabin and 768 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1781 tons, Captain C Burmeister, arrived in harbour to-day from Durban 16th September, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 257 deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1607 tons, Captain H Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh 4th October, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 27 cases opium, 2 horses, and 47 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Nippon from Trieste left Aden via Karachi on the night of the 14th instant and is expected here about the 23rd instant, she brings the following passengers:—Mr Beckfor, Mr V Ben, Mr Brown, Col and Mrs Cowie, Miss Cowie, Miss Condon, Mrs Condon, Mr Fray, Mr W Hammel, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie, Mr Rosenfeld, Mr Sommerfeld, Mr and Mrs Vassel, Mr Watow, Mrs Von der Wehse, Mr Woodhouse.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Bengal, 2751 tons, Captain W W Cooke, will sail to-day for Shanghai, v a Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mrs Geary, Mr H F Davidson, and Mr J A S Algar. For Melbourne—Miss J Leonard, Miss E Vanner. Mr and Mrs Robertson, and child. Mr and Mrs L Davidson, 3 children, Mr Wiltshire and child. For Sydney—Mr and Mrs Thompson. For Hongkong—Mr Mahomedbhoy Versey, Mr S B Bomanjee—For Shanghai—Mr Dorabjee Framjee—For Singapore—Mr H B Shepherd, and Mr A Baghboy.

STORM SIGNAL.

THE following telegram was received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Reporter, Calcutta:—"Storm signal. Hoist cautionary signal. Weather disturbed off Kathiawar coast."

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Hood .....Royal Navy
R I M Dufferin .....Comdr McArthur .....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Mayo .....Comdr Brownlow.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Sinclair .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 16.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Lonsdale	343	Lee			M M & Co
Landaura	246				M M & Co
Iria	3429	Stone			M M & Co
Nuraniya	2870	Bullen			T M & Co
Dwarka	957	Cutbush			M M & Co
Africa	1393	Facquharson			M M & Co
Goalpara	1359	Moxon			M M & Co
Ayuthia	694	Curtis			F C & Co
Beerwala	3270	Wadge			M M & Co
Simla	3828	Goldsmith			P & O Co
Sultan	1781	Burmeister			A Strandes
Lama	940	Williams			M M & Co
Lowenburg	3661	Luthe			Glade & Co
Askehall	2762	Fell			

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Brcio Izel	3074	Cadet	Madras	19-10	W & A G & Co
C&R	S'ley Hall	3660	Nuttell	M'scilles	20-10	K N & Co
D&E	M'ley Hall	2236	Woolfenton	L'pool	21-10	K N & Co
G	Hoseinee	993	Royan	N F		B & P S N Co
H	General	1410	Pens	Zanzibar	6-11	E Strand & Co
M	Nowshera	1964	Farquharson	repairing		M M & Co
N	Clan Lindsay	2149	McMahon	Madras	19-10	F M & Co
P	Zambesi	2616	Bolvey	Japan	21-10	Morrison & Co
Q	Forest Castle	1100	Ogilvie-Gastow	130 ton crane.	21-10	W & A G & Co
	Firozi	3098	de Lorne	Jeddah	21-10	B & P S N Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Ahmadi	1640	Crooks		Jeddah	26-10	B & P S N Co

P. D. H. W.

Puri	619	Ahmed		M'galore	20-10	Shpd & Co
Indravati	513	Mohamed		B'negar	17-10	Shpd & Co
Bahadur	329	Fakeera		K'chi	17-10	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Wharfedale	1881	Newton		N F	M M & Co
2	Clydesdale	2295	Lundburg		New C'tle	21-10 M M & Co
4	Ischia	2784	Colgliolo		China	17-10 F Croceo
5	Bengal	2751	Cooke		China	17-10 P & O Co
6	Oriental	5481	Llewellin		Aden	21-10 P & O Co
7	Abana	2678	Boedon		L'pool	20 10 K N & Co
8	D'jibouti	2797	Jame		Dunkirk	21-10 K N & Co
9	Benledi	2508	Potter		London	22-10 T Morrison & Co
14	Linga	943	Rickford		K'chi	17-10 M M & Co
16	A ghan	1489	Dexter		Mauritius	18-10 H C Joosub

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Sultan s	Burmeister	Durban, Sept 16
	Lama s	Williams	Karachi, Oct 14
	Askehall s	Fell	Karachi, Oct 13
	Lowenburg s	Luhde	Karachi, Oct 14
	Bulimba s	Bamber	Busreh, Oct 4

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	R I M S Canning	Morsack	Durban
	Bezwada s	Wadge	Calcutta

The steamer Bengal, Captain Cooke, for Shanghai, obtained her portclearance yesterday,

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Askehall, for Liverpool, &c
„ Nevasa, for Calcutta
„ Lowenburg, for Hamburg, &c
„ Wharfedale, for Antwerp, &c.
„ Benledi, for Antwerp, &c
„ Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf, &c
„ Firozi, for Jedah, &c
„ Sultan, for Zanzibar, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix from Trieste, left Aden on the 15th instant morning and is expected there on the 20th instant daybreak.

The same Co's s s Nippon from Trieste, left Aden via Karachi on the night of the 14th instant and is expected here about the 23rd instant.

ADVICE to MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 14.

The Bombay mails of 30th ult., arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 11-16	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1-2	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 15-16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 7 16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	28	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	61 1-2	= — 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'14 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin „	20'45 1-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4'85 3-4	=

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4 per cent	= do
6 „ „ „	4 per cent	= + 1 8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 per cent	= + 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-4 per cent	= — 3-8
7 day market loans	3 1-2 per cent	= unchanged

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 41 1-2 O-N sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 41 O-N sellers } firm.
Brown 36 3-4 O-N buyers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 39 O-N sellers quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 11-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 5'30—2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 11,000. Futures closed quiet.

Oct-Nov. 5'21 −3	Nov-Dec 5'25 − 3	Dec.-Jan. 5'29 −3
Jan.-Feb. 5'32 −3	Feb.-Mar. 5'34 −3	Mar.-Apl. 5'37 −3
Apl.-May 5'39 −3	May-June 5'41 −3	June-July 5'43 −3

Receipts at U S Ports	49,000
Do last year	51,000
Exports to Great Britain	28,000
Do. do Continent	.....

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10'10
Futures, month of Dec	mutilated
Do do. March	10 03 + 5

a Declined early owing to weak cables but advanced later owing to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 7-8
Futures, month of Jan	9'27 + 6
Do, do. April	10'09 + 4
Tone at close	steady

	Bales.
Stock of cotton in Liverpool	6,53,000
Stock of cotton in London	28,000
Total visible supply	2,830,000 +280,000
Total visible supply East Indian	145,000
Total quantity in sight	2,140,000 +460,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 14th Oct. 1905:—

Cotton	1,241 bales.
Wheat	7,786 cwts.
Linseed	1,399 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	532 do
Gingellyseed	2,836 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	86 do
Castorseed	3 82 do
Idice	879 do
Myrabollams	424 do
Cottonseed	3,035 do
Mowraseed	1,537 do
Gram	3,189 do
Joowar	1,466 do
Maize	3 do

BOMBAY, OCT. 16.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 5-16d.
Do, 6 do, do,		...	1s. 4 7-16d
French Francs 3 do. do,		...	179 3-4
Marcks 3 do, do,		...	139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	142
Shanghai 30 do.		...	149 1-2
Japan 30 do.		...	198

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent, Tone quiet.

Cash	98'9
1st Settlement 1st November	98'9

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th Aug.	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady, but little doing.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	9	0
Forward Dêc.	7	1	0

RAPESEED.—Tone firm, more enquiry.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	...	6	3 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	...	7	1 0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	7	1	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	27	4	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm, but inactive.

Howree Khandeish ...	...	39	0 0
15 per cent Mixed ...	...	37	0 0

WHEAT—Tone quiet,

White Delhi	4	13	0
Futures at New York December	2	77	—4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	8,000 „

Oct.-Nov. 5'23 +2	Nov-Dec, 5'27 +2	Dec.-Jan, 5'31 +2
Jan.-Feb, 5'34 +2	Feb.-Mar, 5'36 +2	Mar.-April 5'39 +2
April-May 5'41 +2	May-June, 5'43 +2	June-July 5'45 +2

COTTON.—There is an easier tendency in this market, as buyers are holding off, and sellers are more inclined to enter into forward contracts. News of rain in the Broach districts also tends to lower rates.

"Suttah" quotations at the close are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good, January	Rs. 177
Broach M.-G. Good, March	„ 229

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 14th October as compared with the statement of the 7th Oct.:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 7. Rs.	Oct. 14. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,000	87,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,92,196	58,67,266
Public Deposits at Branches	31,78,491	30,13,210
Other Deposits	6,89,79,323	6,93,21,925
Post Bills	14,261	12 946
Sundries	17 35,145	17,10 946
	Rs. 9,74,79,486	9,86,76,4 1
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,12,23,4 2	1,11 47,21
Other authorised Securities	39,03 521	38,76,157
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	60,01,198	53 2. 715
Loans do. do. do.	1,95,41,235	1,93 05,299
Bills discounted and purchased	2,92,78,606	2,48,53,654
Dead Stock	2,83,691	2,83,691
Stamps and Stationery	2,947	2,888
Balances with other Banks	9,45,447	11, 5,477
Sundries	1,61,545	1,70,022
Cash	3,00,2,806	3,19 90,317
	9,74,79,486	9,86,76,441

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Tots	0	1	83
Total plague deaths to date	304,867	223,164	
Same date last year	14	15	95

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FERNANDES—October 16, at Girgaum, the wife of Dr. C Fernandes, of a son.
MASINA—October 7, at Warden Road, Cumballa Hill, the wife of Dr. H. M. Masina, F. R. C S., of a son.

DEATHS.

DIAS—October 16, at Nadiad, John Dias, Station Master, Nadiad. Funeral will leave from the residence of Mr. Alexandre Pereira, Kalbadevie, at 8 a.m. to-day, arriving at Sewree Cemetery at 9, Friends and relatives please accept this the only intimation.
DEQUADROS—October 16, at his residence, Mazagon, Sir Michael R. DeQuadros, age 73 years 8 months. The funeral cortege will leave the house at 8 a.m. and arrive at Sewree Cemetery at 9 a.m. Friends and relatives kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUDSON—October 13, at Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of Joseph Hudson, of a daughter.
KETTLEWELL—October 4, at Landour, the wife of Lieut Kettlewell, 85th King's L I, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FORSTER—STANES—October 10, at All Saints', Cooncor, Lionel Archibald Forster, the Cheshire Regiment, to Edith Ione, daughter of James Stanes,

KEMP'S CARLSAL

is Effervescing Carlsbad Salts.

Professor Gottl analysed the famous waters of Carlsbad, and wrote a formula, and we make it and put it up into bottles.

It is highly recommended for such complaints as Gout, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Constipation, and in cases where Uric Acid abound.

It will assist you to take a happier, more rosy view of life, and will better enable you to bear stress of business and domestic worries. In a word it will rejuvenate you.

It is sold in bottles, and the price is Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 36m. High water, 1-12m, 0-56a. Low water, 7-2m 7 3a.
P. and O. s. s. Persia, with English mails of 29th ultimo, due to arrive at 5 a. m.
Bombay Gymkhana Annual Athletic Sports.

ANNUAL MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual fair in Imamwada Road commenced yesterday and lasts for eight days.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Sirdar Raghunathrao Babasahib, Chief of Bhore, arrived in Bombay on Saturday, accompanied by thirty followers. He is staying in a bungalow at Chowpati.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A Hindu boy, named Deoduff Vassantrao aged 8, residing at Sion, was on Saturday evening praying in his room when his clothes accidentally caught fire by coming in contact with a naked kerosine oil lamp. He was badly burnt about the chest and face from the effects of which he died on Sunday.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band, will play a programme of music, commencing at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—

March	Friendship	Davies
Overture	Tutti in Maschera	Pedrotti
Selection	Sergeant Brue	Lehaman
Characteristic Piece	The Mill in the Black Forest	Eilenberg
Selection	The Sorcerer	Sullivan
Valse	Amitie	Waldteufel

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Bengal" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m., to-day.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. "Afghan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m., on Thursday, the 19th instant.—Mails for Ceylon and Australia per s. s. "Yarra" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Thursday, the 19th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umzinto" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m., on the 19th instant. Supplemental mails will also be closed at 7 p. m., on the 20th instant.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s s. "Itanda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m., on Saturday the 21st instant. Supplemental mails will also be closed at 6 p. m., on Sunday the 22nd instant.

AN AUSTRALIAN VAGRANT.—Inspector Favell, of the Criminal Investigation Department, placed Richard Lucas, an Australian, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of being without visible means of subsistence. The accused came to India some months ago, from Western Australia, where he was a miner. On an application made by him to the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, he was provided with means to go to Karachi where he remained for about a month, and returned to Bombay three weeks ago. On Saturday as he was wandering about the Ballard Pier, Mr. Favel arrested him. He said there was no reason why he should be sent to the Workhouse. He wanted to go to Western Australia and had arranged with the captain of a ship to allow him to work his passage there. The Shipping Master, however, would not allow him to do so. In answer to the Magistrate, accused said he did not work on the Kolar Fields, as those mines were worked on English lines, and he was an Australian. He was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

RASH DRIVING ACROSS THE ROAD.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Abba Kushaba, a hack victoria driver, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Hemsworth, with rash and negligent driving. It appeared that, on Sunday evening last, a Mogul merchant of the name of Mirza M. B. Afsha was being driven in his private victoria from the Apollo Bunder, when, in response to a call from the Yacht Club Chambers, the accused rushed off in his victoria at a very furious rate of speed. The Mogul's coachman shouted out to the accused to stop, but the latter heeded not the warning, with the result that he drove into the private victoria, causing damage to the horse as well as to the carriage. Mr. E. A. Chandler who happened to be present at the scene of the accident told the Magistrate that had the accused pulled up when told to do so, the accident could have been avoided. The accused said that it was owing to the negligence of the complainant's coachman that the accident arose. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30, Rs. 15 out of the fine, if recovered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. The fine was paid; and the complainant made over the Rs. 15 awarded him to the poor-box.

A THIEF AND HER ACCOMPLICES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector DeBurgh, charged Abdul Abdula, Rama Daji and Manual Salari with disposing of stolen property, consisting of two gold neck ornaments one gold nose button, a pair of gold earrings and five silver rings, belonging to Ibbrahim Yasim. On the 4th August last Ibbrahim took his daughter to Haji Ali for a change, and with her one Asu, woman, to take care of her, as she was ill, and to attend on her. While the man Ibbrahim was engaged in saying his prayers and his daughter was out of her room, Asu removed the ornaments, which had been kept under the pillow of the girl, and bolted with the booty. The first and the second accused were in the habit of coming to her to pay visits. She was arrested at Poona, where she had been seen in the company of the first accused's wife, wearing some of the missing property. She was brought down to Bombay, and tried and convicted by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Third Presidency Magistrate. It was ascertained that while decamping with the stolen property, she was dressed in male attire, in order to defy detection and elude pursuit. Her arrest led to the detection of some of the remaining property from these three accused, who were respectively fined Rs 150, Rs. 125 and Rs. 100.

PAITHAN NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PAITHAN OCT. 15.

THE rainy season is now almost at an end the "Chitra" the last "Nakshatra" of the rainy season having made appeared on the 10th instant. The "Hasta Nakshatra," the main hope of the agriculturists, left us quite floundering in the quagmire of disappointment! The total rainfall registered up-to-date since the setting in of the Monsoon is even less than 8 inches, which means the fourth part of the measure of our annual "Barsat" generally required in these parts. The Rabi seedlings, with a few exceptional patches of land are all parched up and the rate of food grains is going up. The river Goda is only a vast sheet of sand with a slender rill of water and hence we fear that our water-supply too, this year, will leave us in the very throes of water-famine!.

The acting Police Superintendent of Aurungabad was lately here on his official tour of inspection. Some time ago, this gentleman was Amin Kotwal here, and his former experience and recollections stood him in good stead. Mr. Ghulam Ahmed, the first Assistant Commissioner of Police at Aurungabad has just retired. The permanent District Superintendent has been put in for the above gentleman as an Assistant Commissioner and hence the mantle of the District Superintendent of Police falls on the shoulders of the gentleman who was here on tour.

Our local Tahsildar Mr. Dhunjishah's leave expired some four or five days ago, but he, says the report, has applied for an extension of 15 days more. He is at the Head-Quarters with his father Mr. Pestonji who was sometime ago the Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

The Hindu ceremony of sacrificing a he-buffalo on the Duserah Festival was performed here before a large concourse of people assembled on the "Maidan" on the eastern side of Paithan.

H. H. the Nizam's official year 1314 Fasli has just closed, but the advent of the opening year does not augur well. The income of the Customs amounted to Rs 1,08,843 for the year just closed. The net increase for the year is Rs. 33 048, by no means a bad bargain; but the income from the silver importation has greatly diminished owing, no doubt, to the increased Tariff as reported in my last.

The strength of our local English Middle School has gone up to 340 in spite of several shortcomings, which our local teachers have had to face. At any rate, the present figure had never before been attained which speaks well for the working hands. But, at any rate, education is lagging behind in these parts and unless the purse of the Department is adequately replenished, the proper improvement cannot be expected. Our educational authorities says the rumour, are thinking of laying down a sound basis of the primary education, but we shall have to wait ere the new scheme is out.

PHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, OCT. 15.

THE precautionary measures taken here have so far prevented plague from spreading any further. The scourge is confined to the ward, Eadara, where a case or two occurred during the week. The Municipal officer has offered the reward of three pice to those who bring up live rats, while two pice is offered for dead ones. About a hundred rats are daily presented in the office, the majority being dead ones, which are destroyed by fire.

The Nawab of Junagad has set apart about four lacs of rupees for the visit to be paid to Bombay while Porbander and Bhownagar and Jamnagar have allocated about three lacs.

WELLS FOR GORAI AND CULVEM.

At the last meeting but one of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette, estimates were called for (1) constructing a new well at Gorai beyond the Upper Coliwada, in a plot of land, kindly granted by Mr. Paul Dominic Ferreira of Manori in his cocoanut grove and (2) removing silt and debris from an old well in the village, belonging to the Ferreiras of Gorai and repairing the

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCT. 17, 1905.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

SIR HERBERT WHITE, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, finds no reason for rejoicing over progress in the suppression of crime or detection of criminals in the province under his administration. The most prosperous and progressive districts show the most crime and dacoities are on the increase. And it is noticeable that even when members of a dacoit or robber gang are brought to trial, the property recovered is usually of insignificant value. The Lieutenant-Governor does not intimate his opinion that the police levy toll on recovered property, but he is convinced that the force requires much strengthening in numbers, and sharpening in intelligence before it will be able to cope adequately with the predatory and disorderly section of the population. In some districts the village headmen are reported to be extremely bad and so the work of the police is rendered more arduous, but in cases the police were convicted of cowardice, so good or bad headmen are only of subsidiary importance. Some of the superintendents appear to be very slack and efficiency fluctuates as officers are transferred. No cases of "thagi" occurred during the year, but dacoity increased. Every division but one in Lower Burma showed an increase in violent crime, while every one in Upper Burma recorded a decrease. Yamethin, Kyaukse, Katha and Magwe show the worst results in dealing with violent crime. Altogether 1,648 persons were implicated, but only 704 were convicted. The value of property taken in dacoities was set down at Rs. 1,29,296, but less than ten per cent. was recovered. Of course, the country is settling down year by year, but the love of dacoity remains among some of the people, and probably will for a generation or two. The bands in which they work are smaller and the dash and bravado of their operations have diminished, but they still move about in sufficient strength to be a terror to those they select for a visit. A dacoity in Akyab was committed by twelve men, armed, two with guns and the others with spears, who attacked the house of a rich man in Pein-ne-dwe village. The watchman, hearing the noise of their approach, roused the villagers, who turned out and attacked the dacoits. The latter fired two shots, but before they had time to repeat the operation the villagers had closed with them and taken the two guns and two spears. The dacoits made good their escape, but wounded two villagers before they did so.

In this particular case, the villagers were rewarded and exempted from payment of capitation-tax for two years. It is satisfactory to learn that only a few years ago the advent of an armed gang of dacoits would have been the signal for instant flight on the part of Arakanese villagers, they now fight for themselves and for one another, and thus simplify the work of the police. A dacoity reported from Sandoway took a very unusual form. An attack was made on a boat at anchor in a creek, by five men armed with sticks. The boatmen fled and one of them must have fallen into the water, for his body was found there next morning. How the dacoits were captured is not recorded, but they were and three of them were tranported for life, the other two for ten years apiece. A gang of outlaws who committed much havoc in Kyankpyu last year has been entirely annihilated, but in the Arakan Hill Tracts they are still fairly vigorous. In one case a raid was made by some eighty armed Chins from the Eastern Independent Tract on Londan village. Five captives were carried off; but were subsequently recovered by the District Superintendent in charge of the district, who with a small column of police, visited the offending village and fined it. This is, the Commissioner says, the first raid that has taken place for some twenty years. In the Pegu division there were six dacoities, three of them being with firearms. There appears to have been no organised gang, but a dacoity was committed by Nga Tet, a released convict from Port Blair and his capture may prevent a gang being formed under his leadership, so it is hoped he may not remain very long at large. Pegu reports only one dacoity, but it was one of a rather bold character. The villagers offered no resistance, so they have been fined for their apathy and want of pluck. Heinous crime in Tharrawaddy has been energetically and effectively dealt with. Prome had four dacoities in three of which firearms figured. Two revolvers and over a hundred rounds of ammunition were seized from a dacoit implicated in one of the cases. Twenty-three cases occurred in the Delta division. The principal case was committed by a gang of nine Karens armed with two guns, who set fire to and destroyed two houses in Nga-pyau-daw village. The gang was run to earth some three or four months afterwards, but its members were acquitted when tried by the Sessions Court—a most unsatisfactory termination.

Three dacoities in Pyapon and three in Bassein ended in conviction. In the latter district the breaking up of the organised gangs of robbers which infected the Bassein border and the capture of Nga Po Kye, an outlaw of some note, who has since been hanged, gives cause for satisfaction. In Henzada five gangs have been broken up, but not until after they had written a very heavy record. There were in that district five dacoities, three with firearms and one attended by murder in which the son of a wealthy landowner who went to his father's assistance was shot down by a gang of five men who looted cash and other property to the value of over nine thousand rupees. Four of the men were arrested and a moiety of the property was recovered, but the men were all acquitted by the Sessions Judge through want of sufficient evidence, although the Commissioner's remarks, there was no doubt whatever that they were the right men. Toungoo had more cases of dacoity than any other district. The most cold blooded of these was one in which five men armed with "das" went to the field hut of a villager and asked him for toddy. He told them he had none whereupon they demanded two fowls. The villager proceeded to catch them when he was cut down, his right arm being cut off as he stood and the man died almost at once. These men were also discharged, and we can sympathise with the Police Superintendent who complains that crimes of violence have been very badly dealt with in that district. Guns, revolvers and "das" appear to be plentiful in the hands of undesirable persons. Amherst reports three dacoities, all committed by men from across the Siamese border. The outlaw Nga Tha U Taw is believed to have been concerned in the most important case, an attack by an armed gang of fifteen men on a house in Tisawan village. The District Superintendent is anxious to get into touch with the Siamese officials across the frontier, and he has already interviewed two of them, but to be effective it is held that he should know all the officials in charge of the territory that marches with the Amherst district, and this, he finds impossible as he can ascertain neither names nor stations and no reliable maps are procurable. The dacoity in which the biggest spoil was obtained was at Myingyan where seven men held up two carts containing Messrs. Jamal Brothers' cotton operatives' wages. Of Rs. 15,000 they captured all but Rs. 2,500. But only Rs. 2,300 was recovered when the men were arrested and the balance is doubtless safely stowed away somewhere awaiting the return of the dacoits from jail.

OUR CREATURE COMFORTS.

ANGLO-INDIANS are probably more qualified to speak on London improvements than Londoners themselves. Familiarity need not always breed contempt, but it invariably breeds indifference of some degree, and the worst person from whom to obtain news of what improvements are being carried out in his city is the Cockney. Therefore, when the Anglo-Indian "goes home" he is usually able to inform his host of the alterations which, being beneath his nose, he has failed to notice. Lately, the "Daily Telegraph" has been looking back with this object and has been comparing the London dining accommodation of to-day with that of a hundred years ago. One thing there is in common between the two periods: the cook is still with us, only he now calls himself "chef", and we regulate our dinners according to the whereabouts of some particular chef whose dishes please us What else made famous the "Cheshire Cheese" but its steak and kidney pudding? It is only when one has an opportunity of making a rapid review such as that offered by our contemporary that it is possible to appreciate the enormous changes that have taken place, such as the transformation of cellars, which were cellars, into cellars, so called, which are palaces. One is constrained to smile at the wonder of a writer in 1855 who commented on American travel. "One of the most characteristic features of American life is their hotel system which never fails to strike every visitor from England." The "wonders" he goes on to comment upon including "the counter for the clerks who appoint the rooms to the travellers as they enter their names in the book" and still more wonderful in those days, "the annunciator, that invaluable specimen of American mechanical ingenuity by which if any bell is pulled in any room one loud stroke is heard and the number of room disclosed, in which state it remains until replaced." America still leads in hotel life. The English hotel proprietor is only now beginning to realise that the hotel visitor demands something more than good food and comfortable furniture. Those who have realised it have played with millions and one needs to be something of a millionaire to stand their charges. Of all places London is the worst supplied with hotels in comparison to its other conveniences (which are either very good or very bad). A stranger, arriving in London with a limited purse, may be sorely put to find where to lay his head at a sufficiently moderate rate, a rate to allow of subsequent sleep. The boarding house is more or less closed to him until "references" have gone through, and the hotel run at equally reasonable rates is not to be found. A little while ago it was fashionable to say that any attempt to organise dining-rooms on a large scale must be attended with loss and failure because the social habits of Englishmen were opposed to the system. Large dining-rooms have, however, been established, with what success it is not necessary to mention, and we have, no doubt whatever that permanent hotel residents would be as common in London as they are in America and the East, if it were possible to find hotels properly, appointed and with moderate tariffs. Perhaps some enterprising Anglo-Indian has gone home and found one. If so we have still to hear of his discovery.

COTTON AND ARTIFICIAL SILK IN SOUTH ITALY.

A GOOD deal of uneasiness has been caused among Italian silk growers and weavers by the introduction of an artificial product so much resembling silk that it has been feared its low price may under-sell the genuine article and cause difficulties of the silk trade to be further accentuated. The artificial silk, according to the Consul-General at Naples, Mr. Neville Rolfe, is produced in several ways, all, however, having cellulose as their basis. The cellulose is first transformed into gun-cotton, which is dissolved in alcohol and ether and passed through a fine sieve. It may be dissolved in other ways, but the result is practically the same, it becomes a vegetable fibre like cotton linen, canvas, or even wood-pulp. Hence what is artificial silk is nothing but cellulose or vegetable fibre more or less modified in its molecular composition and in its physical structure, but chemically little, if at all, different from its original material, while between real silk and such materials as cotton and linen the difference is that the former contains azotes to the amount of rather more than one-sixth of its weight, and the latter contains none at all. Artificial silk is said to have a fine lustre, but on the other hand, it has many important drawbacks. It will not stand being pulled, it has but little elasticity, its specific gravity is far greater than that of silk, it is very inflammable, and at the slightest action of water or even of damp it tears easily. These defects render the product unsuitable for dress materials or any uses where wear and tear have to enter into the calculation. Its inflammability alone makes it unsuitable for covering furniture or for curtains and hangings and its susceptibility to injury from rain and damp renders it useless out of doors. Its cost is also not really so very much less than that of true silk. No doubt as methods improve artificial silk will become better as well as cheaper, but the variety of the processes and the expense of the plant make it doubtful that it can even fall below certain tolerably high limits. The competition will not be so much with real silk as with other kinds of imitation silk, such as the cotton fabrics prepared to imitate silks very closely at a cost of from 1s to 5s. per lb., and which have the advantage over artificial silk that they can be woven in any form that is desired. The product has competed seriously with the lower kinds of silk, and especially with the fabrics made out of the refuse of the silk factories, and however much the artificial silk may improve in manufacture and fall in price, it will only rank with ordinary cotton silk, and the true material, in the Consul-General's opinion, will always maintain its deserved supremacy.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 6th instant, left Aden at 1 a.m., on Oct. 16th, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

LORD MINTO was one of the guests at the farewell dinner given by the King to the Prince of Wales.

THE Proclamation of the Partition of Bengal has been received with great rejoicing in Shillong where Mr. Fuller, the first Lieut-Governor of the New Province, is greatly liked.

THERE is a strong movement in favour of granting a funeral in Westminiter Abbey to Sir Henry Irving an account of whose life and work appears in another column.

FRESH and severe earthquake shocks have been experienced in Calabria, where the population is again in a state of panic.

ENGLAND is reported to have given a spontaneous denial to the "Matin" "revelations." The "Echo de Paris" has brought forward the subject in a new guise.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns will be fired from the Colaba North Battery at 10-10 a.m. (local time) tomorrow, to announce the arrival of the Honourable Mr. E M. H. Fulton, C.S.I., Member of the Executive Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns will be fired from the Colaba North Battery as the P. and O. Mail Steamer Persia, passes the Battery, to-day, to announce the arrival of Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter K.C.B., D.S.O.

A CAWNPORE correspondent reports that a jackal was killed last week in a drawing-room in the Cantonment there.

THE P. and O. s. s. Pekin, left Colombo on October 14, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

THE rumour has been revived that General Scott, Director-General of Ordnance, will succeed General Sir Edmund Elles as Military Member.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras has directed that the Forest Museum at Coimbatore be known as the Gass Forest Museum, in recognition of Mr. H. A. Gass' services in this connection.

MANY enquiries having been made as to the limits of subscription to the fund for the reception by Indian Ladies of the Princess of Wales, we are asked to state that the minimum is Rs. 15 while sums must not exceed Rs. 300.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. H. Deane, Madras Volunteer Guards, Honorary A. D. C. to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has been awarded the Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

THE Persian Minister of Commerce is credited with the intention of starting a National Bank at Teheran, with branches in the principal districts of the country, to act as a counterpoise to the Russian discount bank.

THE transport accounts and correspondence in connection with the late Tibet Mission Force have not yet been closed. The office of the Chief Supply and Transport Officer concerned, has been moved from Calcutta to Naini Tal.

A WORLD'S record in golf would appear to have been established at Johannesburg, where Waters, a professional, completed an eighteen-hole course in 62 strokes. The number of strokes at any one hole did not exceed four. The player never missed a "put" all the way round.

THE Rangoon Port Commissioners' four per cent loans have been fully subscribed. Tenders for Rs. 13,00,000 and Rs. 14,30,000, repayable in 1935 and 1949 respectively, at 97 per cent. have been accepted; those below 97 per cent. get nothing.

LEAVES of the Assam dye plant "Baccarea sapida" from Sylhet, have been sent to the Imperial Institute where their dyeing properties are to form the subject of investigation. Assam dye plants have come a good deal under scientific investigation in recent years.

IT would appear from the home papers that the Ordnance Department are experimenting with a new rifle, but it is not stated in what respects the weapon differs from the short Lee-Enfield. The manufacture of the letter was temporarily stopped some months ago on account of a defect having declared itself in one of the springs in the breech-action, but it has since been resumed, we believe, as this slight weakness was capable of easy remedy. If the new rifle is of automatic pattern it will be interesting to watch the development of the experiments. France is the only Power so far that has been trying rifles of this kind but no satisfactory results have yet been gained.

MR. C. E. S. GILLIES, the well-known New Zealand golfer, and ex-holder of the Australian Championship, has died at his home in Auckland New Zealand. He was one of the leading spirits of golf in the Colony, and he had been both Captain and Honorary Secretary of the Auckland Club. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he excelled at rowing and football. He was runner up for the New Zealand Lawn Tennis Championship on one occasion.

SIR HENRY IRVING.

THE STORY OF A GREAT LIFE.

IT has been our sad duty to announce the death of Sir Henry Irving, an actor, who has given a prestige to the stage that it can never lose. The British public—and, for that matter, the American—owe Sir Henry Irving a deep debt of gratitude. And this not merely because of the pleasure which his gifts as an actor have given them, but because of his strenuous, life-long striving for the dignity of his art, for a high ideal. How he has striven to realise his lofty ideal, how he has kept his noble aims steadily and unflinchingly in view, from the days of his impecunious apprenticeship to the stage, to the days of great prosperity—all this is set forth, in great detail, in Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's biography, a second, corrected, and enlarged edition of which has just appeared. As all his readers are aware, Mr. Fitzgerald is a most ardent admirer of Sir Henry Irving. Now and again, he is, perhaps, a little blinded by his hero worship. But his biography is impartial on the whole. As a record of perseverance, in spite of the hardships and disappointments of years, hardships which sometimes meant the lowest depths of poverty, the earlier part of the story is in many ways unique. Henry Irving is the famous actor's professional name. His original name was John Henry Brodribb. He was born at Keinton, near Glastonbury, in February, 1838. It was worth noting that his mother was a woman of strong and fine character. Says Mr. Fitzgerald:—"The earliest books he read were his Bible, some old English ballads, and "Don Quixote"—a character which he had long had a fancy for performing." His "fancy" has lately been gratified. As regards Henry Irving's earliest books, what better introduction could he have had to the world of literature?

Young Irving was sent to a business office at the age of fourteen. He stuck to his uncongenial task for four years. But if his lanky body was chained to the desk, his mind was elsewhere—generally at Sadler's Wells that curiously out-of-the-way Temple of the Muses, where Phelps anticipating Irving's work—was doing his best to teach Cockayne a lofty dramatic ideal. Unlike most lads, Irving began by loving, and aspiring to, the highest and best. Many years later, in America, he said that when he was a youth he never went to a theatre except to see a Shakespeare play—except, in fact, for instruction. It was a kind-hearted actor of Sadler's Wells, Hoskins, who, perceiving Irving's passion for the stage, gave him lessons in the art—at eight o'clock in the morning, so as not to interfere with Commercial business. Hoskins introduced him to Phelps who listened to his efforts with some of that gnarled impassibility which was characteristic of him; then, in his blunt, good-natured way, gave him this advice "Young man, have nothing to do with the stage; it is a bad business." Through a letter of introduction from Hoskins, Henry Irving got his first theatrical engagement. This was at a new theatre opened in Sunderland, under the name—how prophetic! of the Lyceum.

He played, the part of Orleans, in "Richelieu," and distinguished himself by his excessive nervousness, his quaking knees, and faltering voice. Several candid friends of his assisted at his "debut," and they one and all afterwards advised him to go back to his office-stool, Irving, however, believed in himself, and after completing his engagement at Sunderland, went to Edinburgh playing there for two years, then to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Manchester, where he stayed long enough to become a favourite with the cotton folk. In 1860 he tried his luck in London at the Princess's Theatre. Fortunately for his future prospects he proved a failure, and gulping down his chagrin, he manfully returned to the provinces. The time would yet come when the Metropolis would welcome him. Meanwhile he would return to the provinces, and sedulously aim at improvement in his art. In this probationary period, he enjoyed advantage which in these days of long runs are denied to actors. The constant change from one character to another, the alternations of farce with tragedy of low comedy with melodrama, contributed to form his style by dint of exercising his powers in every direction. In 1867 the young actor returned to London.

He had now attained a mastery of his art such as few actors of the day possessed, and at once, on the stage of the Queen's Theatre, took rank as an actor of marked promise. He played for four years in London prior to his production of "The Bells" at the Lyceum in November, 1871. It was his assumption of the role of Matthias in poor Leopold Lewis's play that laid the foundations of his fame. In that part he revealed previously unsuspected powers, and at once became the "rising hope" of those who looked for a recrudescence of acting on the English stage. "Charles I." and "Richelieu" deepened and confirmed the impression produced by "The Bells," and in 1874, he challenged the verdict of "the town" by his "Hamlet." The result was eminently successful.

His reading of the part was original, and independent enough to excite the eager attention of students and playgoers alike, and, on the confession of his most caustic critics, his Hamlet was an original conception of Shakespeare's greatest creation. "Hamlet" ran for two hundred nights—the longest run ever recorded, we believe, of a Shakespearian play—and was succeeded by "Macbeth" on September 25th, 1875. Sir Henry then Mr. Irving had to own to comparative ill-success in his rendering of the Thane of Cawdor, though again, in the opinion of his sworn admirer and followers, he scored a triumph. "Othello" followed, upon the heels of Macbeth, and in 1877, he again rose to the height of his powers as Richard III. But all these dates must be still relatively fresh in the memories of playgoers. Year by year he rose in the estimation of the public proving himself not only an actor of striking ability, but also an archæologist with a passion for historic truth, and an artist in his zeal for exquisite stage settings. In 1878 he became the lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, and about this date he secured Miss Ellen Terry's services.

To the end of his life it was to him a pleasure to recall how long and arduous was the fight he had to wage, and how toilsome the ascent. Time was when society was divided into two warring camps, the Irvingites and the anti-Irvingites. In some he created an enthusiasm verging on personal affection, in others he engendered a bitter criticism trenching almost upon hatred. This tide of opinion, both favourable and hostile, ran highest when he entered upon his round of Shakespearian roles, beginning with Hamlet, in October, 1874. But the thunder passed and the one-time reactionaries of the pit came to not only tolelate, but even to applaud him. The fierce contests of those days resulted in an Irving literature, to which both critics and laymen contributed their several quotas of approval or condemnation. This much, at least, the anti-Irvingites had to allow—viz., that he had mounted Shakespeare's plays with all a scholar's reverential love for the national poet. But even in this matter the grumblers then found, and to this day find, their opportunity. "Mr. Irving distracts us" they said, "by the beauty and the sumptuousness of the "mise-en-scene;" we have no ears for Shakespeare's or anybody else's text when our eyes are feasting on gorgeous scenery and exquisite pictures"—as if the eye were not an avenue to the brain. One of the great actor's many claims upon our regard is that he has made Shakespeare possible. He made the Lyceum, the "House of Shakespeare" as truly as the Francaise is the House of Moliere. According to the old saw "Shakespeare spelt bankruptcy"; but Irving ran the risk, which had proved fatal to so many managers before him, and surmounted it. He was loyally supported by the public in his endeavour to wipe away what was nothing short of a national reproach—that we should be so indifferent to the works of the poet of all time.

The Edinburgh folk have always kept a warm place in their affections for the conscientious, high-minded actor. There are some characteristic stories of Irving's life in Scotland, among them the story of the child actress to whom, at her own strange request, Irving used to give a brass thimbleful of whiskey at the end of her performance. The child took the whiskey home to her sick brother. Irving followed her one night to her poverty-stricken home secretly watched her applying the whiskey, externally, to her brother, and came in contact with her brutal, drunken father.

(Concluded on page 6.)

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

BRITAIN'S SPONTANEOUS DENIAL.

THE INCIDENT CLOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The "Nord Deutsche Zeitung" confirming Reuter's statement of the 13th instant, says that Great Britain's communication was spontaneous and confidential and received by Germany in the same loyal spirit in which it was made. The "Matin's" assertions never occasioned an Anglo-German diplomatic incident. The foregoing is semi-official and is regarded at Berlin as closing the matter.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The "Echo de Paris" correspondent at Berlin learns from a semi-official source that Lord Lansdowne told Germany in June, that although no Anglo-French alliance had been concluded or promised, England would take the side of France if war broke out through Germany's fault.

THE PARIS MUNICIPAL VISIT TO LONDON.

The King's Audience.

LONDON, Oct 16.

Sixty members of the Paris Municipality have started to visit London.

All sorts of festivities are being arranged for them and the King gives them an audience to-morrow.

SIR H. IRVING'S DEATH.

Funeral at Westminster Suggested.

Sir Henry Irving's death has evoked innumerable tributes, including messages from the King and President Roosevelt.

There is a strong movement in favour of burying him in Westminster Abbey.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE TRUBETZKOI.

Mourners Dispersed by Police.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The death of Prince Trubetzkoi is a great loss to the Liberals.

A vast multitude followed the funeral leaving St. Petersburg en route to Moscow. When the procession was entering the station a squadron of gendarmes appeared, a revolver was fired from the crowd and a panic ensued. The gendarmes drew their swords and dispersed the crowd.

DEGREDATION OF A RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE.

A Scandalous Marriage.

The Grand Duke Cyril has been dismissed the Russian army and deprived of all honours. He has also been excluded from Russia for marrying the divorced Grand Duchess of Hesse.

THE LIBERAL VICTORY AT BARKSTON ASH.

Government's Position Very Difficult.

The Conservative press admits the seriousness of the defeat at Barkston Ash election.

The "Times" says it is becoming more difficult for the Government to maintain a position that is responsible to the Commons alone

RUSSIANS IN SAKHALIN.

Russian troops are about to re-occupy the north of Sakhalin Island.

FAREWELL DINNER TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Presence of Lord Minto.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The King gave the Prince of Wales a farewell dinner at Buckingham Palace, last night. Over forty guests were present, including Lord Minto.

THR RISING IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Difficulties of Procedure.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The rebels in German East Africa are preaching a holy war and will fight under black flags.

The revolted area is largely impassable owing to the thick bush and hence slowness in carrying out repressive measures.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

The "National Zeitung" asserts that disturbances have broken out in Portuguese East Africa.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ITALY.

Calabria Again Panic Striken.

Violent earthquake shocks took place yesterday morning in Calabria and Sicily causing a fresh panic.

FAMINE RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Ecija Market Raided.

One thousand famishing agriculturists have raided the market at Ecija in Andalusia and seized food and money and destroyed the booths.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

BENGALIS IN CALCUTTA MOURNING.

SHILLONG REJOICES.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

To-day being the Partition day both the European and the Native Police were strongly posted in every quarter of the town to preserve peace. The European constabulary, were reinforced by 100 soldiers from the Fort, 25 of whom were sent to protect the Mint and the remainder kept as standby in Police Head-Quarters.

The Bengalis throughout the City observed the day as one of mourning. All Native shopkeepers closed their establishments. No fish was sold in the Municipal market from where the Europeans get their supply, and the Bengali grocers and dairymen closed after midday. Thousands of Bengalis went early this morning to the river bank, bathed and marched through the streets shouting "Bande Mataram". All were barefooted and bareheaded and wore the "bani" band, a yellow dyed thread round their wrists. Bands of men travelled in the tram cars singing national songs and shouting "Bande Mataram."

In the afternoon the foundation stone of the Federation Hall was laid in the presence of an immense crowd.

No attempt at a disturbance is reported up to 6 p.m.

The Mahomedans generally took no part in the day's proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHILLONG, Oct, 16.

The creation of the new province of EasternBengal and Assam was formally inaugurated at Shillong, this morning, by the issue of a "Gazette Extraordinary" notifying the various appointments to the chief posts in the new Government. Messrs. Savage and Melitus will form the Board of Revenue; Mr. Lyon will be Chief Secretary. The nominations to the Legislative Council have still to be made. An explanatory resolution is issued by Mr. Fuller, the newLieutenant-Governor, and ends with the words: "The new province has been created with the object of improving the moral and material conditions of over 30 millions of people, and to the responsibilities which attach to so onerous a charge are added the difficulties which must accompany the inception of a new administration, the Lieutenant Governor realises very clearly that success is only attainable if all officers of his Government,European andIndian, will work together with him for the welfare of the people and the Provinces with whose interests they will now be indentified, and he confidently relies upon their earnest co-operation. Not less confidently does he hope that their efforts will be appreciated by those to whose benefit they will be directed and that the new Local Government will secure the general good with the assistance and support which are required to give vitality to its measures."

It is clear that Assam welcomes the dignity of its inclusion in an enlarged province and the people of Eastern Bengal of all classes have contributed largely to the great number of congratulatory messages and telegrams that have been reaching Mr. Fuller, one of the warmest of which conveyed the good wishes of the Welsh Mission which has laboured so successfully in Assam.

The public rejoicings and illuminations which are taking place at Shillong to-day afford a striking proof of the popularity of the new Lieutenant-Governor amongst the people who have had occasion to become best acquainted with him.

INCREASING PRICE OF PIECE-GOODS.

The Marwari "loki" day fell this year on Sunday, the 8th instant, and only one or two European firms opened for business, the remainder keeping their offices closed, both because it was Sunday and in order to show that they were not so anxious for business as the Marwaris affected to believe they were. The piece-goods market reopened on Monday, and since then some business has been done, says the "Englishman." The Marwaris apparently are not making many forward contracts, but they are buying from day to day as they are faced by competition from Bombay, Rangoon and Delhi whence buyers who have heard that there are large stocks here have arrived. There is the less cause for alarm in Manchester because the price of Swadeshi cloths has steadily risen. The supply of the latter is not equal to the demand, and dealers have naturally taken advantage of the fact. A further rise during the last few days has been traced to the short-time movement in Bombay. If the Bombay mills are no longer able to work the hours they used to, their expenses will naturally be increased and already in the case of certain makes the retail price in Calcutta is one hundred and fifty per cent. above that of Manchester. It remains to be seen whether Bengali patriotism will be equal to this strain.

The correspondence with the "Daily News" has been encouraging over the Partition of Bengal is giving a portion of that paper a strong resemblance to the attractive journals of Calcutta. "The whole of Bengal has been stirred to its depths, because a deadly blow has been dealt to the Bengali nation. They have by their education and culture, by their patriotism and public spirit proved themselves a veritable thorn in the side of the Government. They have presumed to lay down new rules of meum and tuum and the cry of stop thief comes strongest from their throat. So that if their nascent nationhood can be crushed once for all by following the old trick of divide and conquer, the old game of grab would once more go on unheaded and unhampered, as merrily as before." Such are the views of a contributor who claims not unjustly to be "a Bengali to the manner born." It is evident that Mr. Anstey's skits were brought out at the right time, for by the time Partition and Swadeshi are done with, the real article will be too familiar in England to leave any salt in the imitation.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY.

On Sunday afternoon a large and uproarious meeting of Hindus was held in the open compound of Jaoji Building, Chikal Wady, at Tardeo, with the object of making a demonstration in favour of the Swadeshi movement, which has been initiated and fostered by the Babus and others to mark their resentment in the matter of the Partition of Bengal. The meeting was attended by from three to four thousand Hindus under the leardership of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak who had specially come down from Poona. Among the principal speakers were Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. Alimahomed Bhimjee of Bombay, Mr. Maganlal Daphtary, and Mr Shivram Paranjpe. The notice convening the meeting, which was signed by about 100 Hindus, was read. Mr. B G. Tilak was then voted to the chair; and he called upon Mr. Alimahomed Bhimjee to propose the first resolution.

Mr. Ali Mahomed, in addressing the meeting, dwelt at length on the subject, and in the course of his remarks said that the cause of India's poverty was the want of support to its arts and crafts. The industries of the country were dying out without any support from its countrymen. This had resulted in a large number of the population being reduced to the lowest state of poverty. The famine in the country was not the famine of grain, but of money. The Indian nation had been aroused by the Bengal partition question, and he hoped that it would not go to sleep again. In conclusion the speaker urged his hearers not only to pass the resolution, but to act according to it. He then moved that the meeting was of opinion that the development of Indian industries should be encouraged, and for attaining that aim it was desirable that Swadeshi goods only be used as far as practicable.

Mr. S. K. Gole, inseconding the resolution, observed that it was a mistaken idea to think that Indians could not do without foreign manufactures. He had been using Indian articles for the last four years, and he never found that Manchester goods were necessary.

The resolution was then carried with acclamation.

Mr. Shivram Paranjpe moved that the meeting was of opinion that the Bombay mill-owners, merchants and dealers should assist their Bengali brethern, who had resolved to use Swadeshi articles only, in supplying their wants for those articles, by opening new factories, shops etc., and without caring for individual gain. The mover regretted that when the people in Bengal had passed resolutions in favour of using Swadeshi articles only, the local manufacturers put up their prices. The duty of those manufacturers was to encourage the movement as far as practicable by selling their goods at low a price as possible. He also regretted that a number of a gentlemen who were in favour of the Swadeshi movement at heart were wanting in moral courage to come forward and assist the movement. Referring to the recent mill agitation, the speaker observed that those who had misled the mill-hands had done double harm to the local mill industry. First they advocated the installation of electric light in mills, and, after the innovation was introduced at great expense they charged the mill-owners with grinding and crushing the mill-hands.

Mr. Ramanath Sen, a Bengali gentleman, observed that the Bangalees looked forward to Bombay for their supply when they started the Swadeshi movement, but he was sorry to find that the Bombay manufacturers had put up their prices, which rendered Bombay goods dearer than those of Manchester manufacture. The Bengalis had, during this short period, purchased Indian piece-goods worth over a crore and a half, and it was the duty of the Bombay mill-owners to encourage the movement as far as practicable.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The meeting further expressed its opinion that a conference of native arts and crafts, should be held and that copies of the resolutions be forwarded to the Mill-owners' Association, the Presidency Association, the Native Merchants' Piece-goods Association and the Ahmedabad Industrial Association.

Mr. Tilak, in addressing the meeting, dwelt at length on the advantages to the country from the success of the movement. He remarked that some of the English papers, instead of leading the public were misleading them. The paper which claimed to be the "leading paper of Asia" was not leading the Asian nations, but was leading or showing the way to European nations into Asia. The Bengal partition question was the immediate cause of the present movement, but the real cause the speaker observed, was the amelioration of the condition of the country. Referring to the recent mill agitation, Mr. Tilak observed that they had only to look to the Post and the Telegraph offices and to the barristers, who worked for over fifteen hours at a stretch.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 16.

P. & O. s.s. Peninsular with English mails of 6th instant left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day (Monday) and s.s. Marmora for Colombo and Australia at midnight on Sunday.

LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMILA, Oct. 16.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" to-night issued, here, states that the Viceroy and Lady Curzon will leave Simla publicly on Monday morning, by carriage, the Simla Volunteers and the 7th Rajputs furnishing the guard of honour, and all principal officials and other gentlemen and ladies being invited to bid farewell to their Excellencies at Viceregal Lodge before they start.

The Nawab of Rampur, who is coming to Simla, to say good-bye to the Viceroy arrives to-morrow.

SIR EDMUND ELLES ON VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Volunteers here to-day, General Sir Edmund Elles, Military Member of Council, spoke of the view held in some well informed quarters at home to the effect that some form of compulsory service is essential for national preservation and said that if this were true in England, it was much more so in India where he held that every European ought to be a Volunteer. He went on to point out how enormously the introduction of the magazine rifle had increased the utility of the Volunteer. Indeed, he held that the thirty-one thousand Volunteers now existing in India were as valuable as a force of sixty-two thousand would have been before the magazine came in. This was especially the case in connection with what even two or three men, armed with the magazine, could do in holding a railway bridge or other important building.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 16.

The opening round in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, of which this is the third year of its inauguration, commenced here to-day, the contesting teams being two local regiments, namely the East Lancashires and the 93rd Highlanders. Entries, this year, are more favourable than last year. No less than ten teams have entered, four being local, and six from outstations. The present holders of the Cup are the Royal Scots.

To-day's game was witnessed by a large crowd. In the first half, the Highlanders scored 1 goal and their opponents nil. In the last half, the East Lancs. scored 2 goals and the Highlanders nil. The game thus was won by the East Lancs. by 2 goals to one.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 16.

The first match of the first round in the Harris Football Tournament was played, at the same time as above, on the East Lancashires' ground at Ghorpuri. A large crowd was present to witness the match, which was between the South Lancs. from Jubbulpore and R. F. A. from Kirkee. The Gunners played a fine plucky game all through, but eventually lost the match by one goal to nil.

STRANGE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

BOULDER FALLS ON AN ENGINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 16.

The Poona mail train met with a serious accident yesterday morning, between Maklidroog and Dodballapur stations, on the Southern Mahratta Railway, twenty miles from Bangalore, but fortunately nobody was injured. It appears that as the train entered a deep cutting, a huge boulder rolled on to the engine. The driver saw the mass coming down and put on the brakes immediately, with the result that the engine alone turned over against the opposite bank. The engine crew escaped injury.

On information reaching Bangalore, a relief train was despatched and the passengers and mails were transferred and arrived three hours late. The Loco Superintendent proceeded to the scene, shortly after the relief train, with a break-down train, but could not do much. The boulder completely blocks the permanent way, and will probably have to be blasted, which will take two or three days.

Meanwhile all traffic is being transferred, and no further delays have occurred. The engine is very badly damaged.

His Excellency Lord Lamington arrived here by yesterday morning's mail train from Ooty on his return journey to Poona, and was detained at the City station. His Excellency spent the day at the Residency, and left at 10-20 p.m., for Poona.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

The first day of the Bombay Gymkhana Annual Athletic Sports, yesterday, engineered this year by Messrs. A. Hill Trevor and C. G. Stileman than whom it would be hard to find two more energetic honorary secretaries, passed off with great success in spite of the oppressive heat throughout the afternoon. Great pains had been taken by the Honorary Secretaries to make the track as easy as possible and although that part of the "maidan" known as the Marine Lines ground is perhaps not the most ideal place in the world to hold an Athletic meeting, they may look back with some pride and satisfaction on the result of their combined efforts in this direction, the track being one of the best we have ever seen in Bombay. Another thing on which the Honorary Secretaries may congratulate themselves is their well advised step in having extended the date originally fixed for the closing of entries. Half the success of the meeting is due to the extra entries received from all parts of India during the last few days before the entries finally closed. Judging from the number of entries received for the various events almost without exception, it is evident that this annual meeting, second perhaps only in importance so far as India is concerned to the Calcutta Presidency Sports, is as popular as ever. The principal events yesterday afternoon were the 100 yards flat race(Challenge Cup) open to members of the Bombay Gymkhana, ; the 100 yards flat race (open to all comers); the quarter mile flat race(open to all comers); the quarter mile flat race (Challenge Cup) open to members only; and the half mile flat race (open to British soldiers and sailors only). Most of these filled well.

EVENT NO. 1.
First Heat.

R B Guard, New High School	1
A Abdula, Anjuman-i-Islam	2

Time 13 1-5 secs.
Second Heat.

B Miller, Cathedral High School	1
A Sampson, Cathedral High School	2

First 2 in each heat to run in final on Tuesday, 17th October, at 3-15 p. m. Time 13 secs.

EVENT NO. 2.
First Heat.

Lce Naik Abdul Suttar, 27th Light Cavalry	1
Lce-Naik Nizamudin, 120th Rajputana Inf.y	2

Time 11 1-5 secs.
Second Heat.

Naik Murad Baksh Khan, 27th Light Cavalry	1
Pipper Lal Shah, 113th Infantry	2

Time—11 1-5 secs.
Third Heat.

Pte Ashraf Khan, 107th Pioneers	1
Naik Abdur Rahman, 104th Rifles	2

First two in each heat to run in the final. Final heat to be run to-day. Time—11 3-5 sec.

EVENT NO. 3.

100 Yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup).

(Open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana).

Lt F S Massy	1
P F. Fischer	2

Members of Gymkhana—only three competed—Lieut Massy started off first and kept the pace to the finish with P. Fischer a good second. Time—10 2-5 secs.

EVENT NO. 4.

100 Yards Flat Race (Open to all Comers).

A. Moyse	1
Dr. King	2
Sergt Dukes	3

Men kept almost abreast till within a few yards of winning tape when A. Moyse shot out and won the first prize, Driver King coming in second, and Sergeant Dukes third. Time—10 min 2-5 secs.

EVENT NO 5.

1-4 Mile Flat Race (Native Soldiers only).
First Heat.

Sepoy Aolla Khan, 27th Light Cavalry	1
Piper Lal Shah, 113th Infantry	2
Lce.-Naik Nizamudin, 120th Rajputana Infy	3

Time—57 secs.
Second Heat.

Lce-Naik Abdul Suttar, 27th Light Cavalry	1
Naik Uma, 120th, Rajputana Infy.	2
Pte, Ashraf Khan, 107th Pioneers	3

First 3 in each heat to run in the final, Final heat to be run to-day.

Run in two heats nine in each heat—First heat Sepoy Aolla Khan, 27th Light Cavalry, started off well and kept ahead the whole distance winning hands down from Piper Lal Shah, 113th Infantry by several length, first honours in the second heat going to Lce-Naik Abdul Sutar, 27th Light Cavalry, next in order of merit being Naik Uma, 120th Rajputana Infantry, and Pte Ashraf Khan, 107th Pioneers. Time—56 secs.

EVENT NO. 6.

High Jump (Open to members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana).

K. Robertson-Glasgow 5 ft.	1

Though only two entered there were some fine exhibitions of high jumping, Mr Robertson-Glasgow, having cleared five feet very comfortably.

EVENT NO. 7.

Mile Flat Race (Open to all Comers).

Gunner R. McCormack	1
Pte. W. Boswell	2
Pte. Dalton	3

Eight entered but 3 of this member scratched—Guner McCormack, who won, is indeed an excellent runner. He left the others far behind from the onset and won easily by about six yards. Time—55 2-5 secs.

EVENT NO. 8.

220 Yards Flat Race. (School Boys 14 years of age and over.).

P Gallagher St Mary's College	1
A. D Lair, St Mary's College	2
Mahomed Omer, Anjuman-i-Islam	3

There were a dozen entrants P. Gallagher, started off well and got home in a good finish with A. D Lair. Time—25 secs.

EVENT NO. 9.

1-4 Mile Flat Race (Challenge Cup) (Open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana).

P. F. Fischer	1
K Robertson-Glasgow	2

Glasgow started first and led the way with Dawson second, Fischer lying third—Half way down Fischer got into second place while Glasgow still led.—only a couple of feet from the winning tape Glasgow lost to Fischer having got winded and dropped Time—56 min. 4-5 secs.

EVENT NO. 10.

220 Yards Flat Race Handicap. (Open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only).

Lt F S Massy Scratch	1
P F Fischer 8 yards	2

Was taken up next after the 4th event—only two competitors Massy winning from Fischer. (No time taken.)

EVENT NO. 11.

1-2 Mile Steeplechase. (Native Soldiers only.)
First Heat.

Piper Lal Shah 113th Infantry	1
Pte Chander Sing 107th Pioneers	2
Magan Singh 104th Rifles	3

Time—2min 502-5secs.
Second Heat.

Maula Bakhash 104th Rifles	1
Pte Achar Singh 107th Pioneers	2
Naik Ahmed Din 113th Infantry	3

First 4 in each heat to run in the final. Final heat to be run to-day.

Run in two heats, good pace—most of the jumps scored with considerable ease—obstacle consisted of several made up jump, but most amusing of all was that water jumps, which every competitor could not possibly negotiate without being "ducked" as the water extended for several feet.—In the first heat the first man home was Piper Lal Shah, 113th Infantry, Pte, Chander Singh, 107th Pioneers second and Mahan Singh, 104th Rifles, third. The first prize in the second heats which was equally amusing, fell to Mowla Baksh, 104th Rifles. Time—2min, 49secs.

(Concluded on page 6.)

AMERICAN "PRESTIGE" IN THE FAR EAST.

The American China Development Company and its sole enterprise, the construction of a railway between Canton and Hankow, are again assuming the importance of an international issue Reference was recently made to the moving appeal addressed by the King of the Belgians to the President of the United States, and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan not to allow the concession for the construction of this railroad to revert to the Chinese Government. It would appear from the tenour of a reported conference at Oyster Bay that the President has heard, and is disposed to heed, the protest of the royal promoter against allowing a good thing to slip through the hands of a company in which his Majesty had acquired a large interest. It must be assumed that the President is not deceived by King Leopold's disingenuous pretence that the resumption of the Canton-Hankow concession by the Chinese Government is equivalent to a "flagrant closing of the promised open door." But as the President is reported to have invited, Mr.Morgan to consult with him on the subject it may be inferred that he is somewhat exercised about the effect, which the surrender of this concessions will have on American influence in China, and broadly speaking on the prestige of this republic in the Far East. Mr. Morgan was probably able to inform the President that after the control of the American-China Development Company had been recovered from the hands of the Belgian syndicate acting for King Leopold he and his associates notified the Chinese Government that they had no intention of insisting on building the Canton-Hankow Railway, if the Chinese preferred to do the work themselves. The Chinese promptly accepted the option thus offered them, and it was left to their Minister at Washington to arrange about the basis of compensation for the railroad property and franchises. In this negotiation Mr. Elihu Root, the present Secretary of State, and Judge Ingraham represented Mr. Morgan and his associates, and the price agreed on as full satisfaction for all the claims of the American-China Development Company, in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway concession was 6,700,000dols. Considering that less than twenty miles of railroad, with its equipment, rolling stock, and terminals, a modest construction plant, and the record of a number of surveys, represents all the tangible property for which compensation could be claimed, the price which China has agreed to pay must be held to be a very liberal one, even after making all possible allowance for the value of an unexpired concession, which China generously refrained from exercising her undoubted right to cancel.

It was supposed that, on Mr.Morgans' return from Europe, the bargain concluded between his representatives and the Chinese Minister, and approved by his associate holders of a majority of the stock of the Development Company would be formally ratified. But the meeting called for that purpose last week was adjourned till near the end of this month, and the question remains, at least nominally, open. We confess our inability to see how the prestige of the United States in the Far East or elsewhere, is to be advanced by keeping this question open. So far as American influence in China is concerned the mischief was done when a controlling majority of the stock of the American-China Development Company was sold to the avowed agent of the syndicate headed by the King of the Belgians. In awarding to another Belgian syndicate the construction of the line from Peking to Hankow the Chinese had made the disquieting discovery that, instead of dealing with the representatives of a small and presumably unaggressive State, they had been playing into the hands of the two great military powers from whose territorial greed they had most to fear. It was a still more disagreeable revelation to find that the Americans, in whose disinterestedness they had placed entire confidence, had quietly transferred to a group of financial adventurers, headed by the most unscrupulous potentate in Europe and closely allied to the Belgian syndicate which had undertaken the construction of the Northern line, the right to build, operate, and control the Southern half of China's great central trunk railway. It happened, fortunately, that a clause in the agreement between the Chinese Government and the Development Company forbade the transfer by the Americans of their rights "to other nations or people of other nationality. In spite of the inability of our Department of State to discover any evidence that the Development Company had forfeited its American status, the Chinese declined to be hoodwinked again by any Belgian syndicate, however, carefully disguised. They were, accordingly, on the point of revoking the concession and repudiating all responsibility for the bonds now in the hands of a trust company in new Jersey, when Mr. Morgan and his associates interposed to save the company from shipwreck. As the bargain concluded between them and the Chinese Minister assures a return to the stock-holders of the company of three times the par value of theirs shares, the salvage must be held to have been quite successfully accomplished.

But the injury which has been done to American enterprise in China is beyond the reach of even the surgery of the President of the United States. The Chinese are not at all likely to forget that long after the company holding the Canton-Hankow concession had been completely Belgianised they were officially assured that the United States Government considers the American-China Development Company to be in good faith an American company. If our Department of State did not feel warranted in going behind the names appearing upon the stock book of the company, the Chinese Government had too much at stake to shut its eyes to the fact that the chief office of the company was really in Brussels, and that, from the president of the company down, its New York directorate was composed of dummies of his Majesty of Belgium. While that sinister personage continues to own a large block of the stock of the American-China Development Company, the attitude of the Chinese toward the corporation will remain unchanged. Their Minister at Washington was informed fifteen months ago that the United States considered a company which the Chinese knew had long ceased to be American, as still having the right to claim its protection. The impression left by that will remain on the Chinese mind, even after the American status of the company has been indisputably restored. Thus the attitude of the Chinese toward the corporation will remain one of fixed suspicion and distrust, and it can hardly be to the advantage of American prestige in the Far East to have such a company build a railroad for China against the express desire and proved readiness of the Chinese to do it for themselves.

DEATH OF SIR MICHAEL DE QUADROS.

We regret to announce the death yesterday at 9 a.m., at his residence at Mazagon, after a brief illness of Sir Michael de Quadros, who was a very prominent member of the Portuguese community in Bombay and once held the post of Consul for Portugal in India. His ancestors were from Goa; but he settled here in the early fifties, and from his youth he showed remarkable intelligence. He was an expert accountant and was once a Manager of a Bank in Bombay. He took an active part in local Portuguese politics and enjoyed the friendship of leading men both in Goa and Portugal. His death leaves a blank which will not be easily filled in the Portuguese community in which he was generally respected. His funeral will take place to-day at 8 a.m.

Wireless telegraphy between Burma and the Andamans was most successful in September, communication being quite uninterrupted; 21,000 words were signalled during that month.

ATHLETICS AND FINANCE.

THE QUESTION OF THE WAGE LIMIT.

Cricket is dead at home and from this month, the great proportion of the money that the public expend in their outdoor sport—exclusive, of course of racing—will go into the treasuries of the football clubs in the United Kingdom. While cricket secretaries are weighing up the gains and losses of the past four or five months, football managers are anxiously regarding the attitude of the public, whose pulse is so difficult to judge.

The Australian cricket team, with the fine summer favouring their matches, and with the test games increased to five, have had a royal time as far as "gate" is concerned, and there is a golden lining to their cloud of bitter disappointment in the test series.

It is rumoured that the treasury of the Colonials has been so well filled that the amount to be shared comes to an average of about £1,000 per man. Whether this be true or not, it is certainly a fact, that the Australians have had a capital financial season—better, indeed, than on any previous trip. On occasions their exhibitions have been the reverse of spectacular; but that is another story.

Some of the county clubs would be glad to have a modicum of the support which is always forthcoming for the Australians. Some of them, like Yorkshire, are not troubled with the exigencies of finance, but there are other counties, especially in the south, where a condition of bankruptcy is only warded off by continual appeals to the generosity of their supporters, who, however, sometimes become tired of diving into their banking accounts, and the natural consequence is that debts remain unpaid from season to season.

There was an alarming rumour afloat recently, to the effect that Essex was in such low water that there would probably be no more cricket at Leyton. But there is some authority for stating that the greatest summer pastime will "continue its run" at the Essex County Ground next year. It would be a pity—apart from the game itself—if the untiring efforts of Mr. C. E. Green, the late Mr. Tebbutt, and others of their kind should end in the closing of what is now one of the best grounds in England.

But the fate of first-class cricket clubs does not hang upon the mood of the ordinary spectator in the same way as does that of football teams. In rare—very rare—cases you may find a "one-man" club, that is to say, an enthusiast running the club at practically his own expense. The Tottenham Hotspur Club would have become the great power, it is, but for the unflinching loyalty of Mr. John Oliver; and Glossop owes much to that fine Derbyshire sportsman and millionaire, Mr. S. Hill-Wood.

The Spurs are now in a comfortable position financially, though they have nothing like the funds at their command that some of the League First Division clubs have. Aston Villa Everton, and Sunderland and other clubs, which year after year do consistently well in their matches, can always command money and, after all since the professional element has spread all over the kingdom, "gate" is the primary consideration. It is a pity, perhaps, but the struggle against the inroad of the paid player is bound to be abortive. Far better to have the open professional than the pseudo-amateur.

Recently an Army man, who is an "Old Boy," bitterly complained that amateur football is being steadily shouldered out. But this is only partially true. The fact is that there are more amateur clubs existing now than at any period in the history of the game. For example, the London Association—the toughest opponents to professionalism—which twenty years ago could not muster 100 clubs, now has over 1,100.

And running a professional club is not all profit. Supporters are fickle, and this is the case all over the country. In one corner of Lancashire you may find support dwindle to nothingness, if a few home matches be lost, while in another the reverses may have the effect of making the spectators stick more loyally to their side.

Examples of the futile struggling against adversity—monetary adversity—are to be found in the cases of Kettering and Wellingborough, which in successive years had to relinquish their membership of the Southern League, and are now in obscurity.

One instance of how the finances of clubs and other organisations are made to dwindle is vividly illustrated in the following experience. It was after an inter-League match that a member of an amateur club came and asked for his expenses. It happened to be known that this particular player belonged to the club on whose ground the match was played and it was found out that he had not been out of the districts during the day. The matter was reported, but nothing was done.

There can be no question that the large transfer fees paid by the Football League clubs are a bane. The transfer system is debatable, but very few deeply-thinking men will uphold the payment of such a price as was given for the "passing over" of Common from Sunderland to Middlesbrough in the middle of last February. The figur asked was £1,000—an enormous sum. But when a club is struggling to keep a place in the First Division of the League extreme measures are taken, and, although Common's previous transfer fee had been £325, the four-figure sum is stated to have been cheerfully paid over by Middlesbrough. The player justified the large outlay by scoring the only goal of the first match, he played in for his new club, and he gained many points afterwards.

International matches are invariably watched by those in search of players. A club which was not absolutely safe from relegation to the Second Division of the League last February was Blackburn Rovers. There emissaries saw Oliver the Bangor forward, play for Wales against Scotland at Wrexham, and within a few days, he was secured for the Rovers at the large fee of £300. Numbers of other cases might be instanced, but these serve their purpose.

The burning question of the wage limit is scarcely likely to be allowed to rest this season. There are pitfalls even in this. Many people are asking why if a player is worth £10 a week to his club, he should not be allowed to receive it. But that point will not be settled just yet.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd September, 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of, 1904, of 49,097 mds. and Rs. 6,740 in the earnings.

SIR HENRY IRVING.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Told in his own words, it is a most pathetic story. It is too long a story to quote here. Here is the end of it :—" The last night of our long run of six nights she looked more happy than I had even seen her. When she came for the whiskey, she held out the thimble, and whispered to me with her poor pale, trembling lips. You need only pretend to-night. Why? I whispered. Because—he doesn't want it now—he's dead.' " The filling the thimble with whiskey was an incident that had been accidentally introduced into the play by the child actress herself.

Another of Sir Henry Irving's stories is of one of his youthful Christmas dinners. He and several of his young actor friends dined upon underclothing. The underclothing was the property of one of them, Joe Robbins. The underclothing, of course, went to their uncle's. Some of it, however, was retained for the special benefit of a young man who, when he stripped for business in the theatre, aroused kindly Joe Robbins's pity. When the party went to Joe's to dine, Joe took his young actor friend into a bedroom, and pointing to a chair, silently withdrew. On the chair was a suit of undercloth and the young men put himself inside it. And said Sir Henry " that actor never knew—or, if he knew, could never remember—what he had for dinner on that Christmas afternoon. He revelled in the luxury of warm garments. The roast beef was nothing to him in comparison with the comfort of his under-vest; he appreciated the drawers more than the plum-pudding. Proud, happy, warm, and comfortable, he felt little inclination to eat, but sat quietly and thanked Providence and Joe Robbins with all his heart. You seem to enter into that poor actor's feelings very sympathetically.' 'I have good reason to do so,' replied Irving, with his sunshiny smile, 'for I was that poor actor.' " It is needless to say that his Shakespearian revivals were an achievement of which any manager and any public may be proud. To uphold a noble ideal of art—that was Sir Henry's work in his time and generation. Very few frequenters of the Lyceum Theatre—very few or those who follow the course of dramatic development in these years—are aware of the enormous labour which Sir Henry Irving underwent in the study of his characters. For such a character, for instance as Louis XI, he read scores of historical and other authorities, searched for gossip about him through mediæval literature, and collected the costumes of the period. For his Goethe revival, for his revival of " Othello," and of other Shakespearian pieces, he travelled through Germany and Italy, studying mediæval architecture, and exploring picture galleries, steeping himself, as it were, in the atmosphere of the times which he intended to represent on the Lyceum stage. One of the most interesting things in the whole of Sir Henry's career was his dogged perseverance against the most adverse criticising. George Bernard Shaw, before whose pales even " Max " the arch friend of dramatic diatribes wrote many years ago in the Saturday " Review :"—

Any one who consults recent visitors to the Lyceum, or who seeks for information in the Press as to the merits of Mr. Conan Doyle's " Story of Waterloo," will in nineteen cases out of twenty learn that the piece is a trifle raised into importance by the marvellous acting of Mr. Irving as Corporal Gregory Brewster. As a matter of fact, the entire effect is contrived by the author, and is due to him alone. There is absolutely no acting in it —none whatever. There is a make-up in it, and a little cheap and simple mimicry which Mr. Irving does indifferently because he is neither apt nor observant as a mimic of doddering old man, and because his finely cultivated voice and diction again and again rebel against the indignity of the Corporal's squeakings and mumblings and vulgarities of pronunciation. But all the rest is an illusion produced by the machinery of " a good acting play," by which is always meant a play that requires from the performers no qualifications beyond a plausible appearance and a little experience and address in stage business. I had better make this clear by explaining the process of doing without acting as exemplified by " A Story of Waterloo," in which Mr. Conan Doyle has carried the art of constructing and " acting " play to such an extreme that I almost suspect him of satirically revenging himself, as a literary man, on a profession which has such a dread of " literary plays." (A " literary play," I should explain, is a play that the actors have to act, in opposition to the " acting play," which acts them).

Before the curtain rises, you read the play bill ; and the process commences at once with the suggestive effect on your imagination of " Corporal Gregory Brewster, age eighty-six, a Waterloo veteran," of " Nora Brewster, the corporal's grandniece," and of " Scene—Brewster's lodgings." By the time you have read that, your own imagination, with the author pulling the strings, has done half the work you afterwards give Mr. Irving credit for. Up goes the curtain ; and the lodgings are before you, with the humble breakfast table, the cheery fire, the old man's spectacles and bible, and a medal hung up in a frame over the chimney piece. Least you should be unobservant enough to miss the significance of all this, Miss Annie Hughes comes in with a basket of butter and bacon ostensibly to impersonate the grandniece, really to carefully point out all these things to you, and to lead up to the entry of the hero by preparing breakfast for him. When the background is sufficiently laid in by this artifice, the drawing of the figure commences. Mr. Fuller Mellish enters in the uniform of a modern artillery sergeant, with a breechloading carbine. You are touched : here is the young soldier come to see the old—two figures from the Seven Ages of Man. Miss Hughes tells Mr. Mellish, " How masterly a touch of second childhood ?" He gets a bronchial attack and gasps for paregoric, which Miss Hughes administers with a spoon, whilst our faces glisten with tearful smiles. " Is there another living actor who could take paregoric like that ?" The sun shines through the window : the old man would fain sit there and peacefully enjoy the fragrant air and life-giving warmth of the world's summer, contrasting so pathetically with his own winter. He rises, more creakily than before, but with his faithful grandniece's arm fondly supporting him. He dodders across the stage, expressing a hope that the flies will not be too ' owdacious," and sits down on another chair with his joints crying more loudly than ever for some of the oil of youth. We feel that we could watch him sitting down for ever. Hark ? a band in the street without. Soldiers pass ; the old warhorse snorts feebly, but complains that bands don't play so loud as they used to. The band being duly exploited for all it is worth, the bible comes into play. What he likes sin it are the campaigns of Joshua and the battle of Armageddon, which the poor dear old thing can hardly pronounce, though he had it from " our clergyman." How sweet of the clergyman to humour him? Blessings on his kindly face, and on his silver hair ! Mr. Fuller Mellish comes back with the breechloading carbine. The old man handles it, calls it a firelock, and goes grazily through his manual with it. Finally, he unlocks the breech , and as the barrel drops, believes that he had broken the weapon in two. Matters being explained, he expresses his unalterable conviction that England will have to fall back on Crown Prese when the moment for action arrives again. He takes out his pipe. It falls and is broken. He whimpers and is petted and consoled by a present of the sergeant's beautiful pipe with a hamber mouth-piece. Mr. Fuller Mellish, becoming again superfluous, is again got rid of. Enter a haughty gentleman. It is the Colonal of the Royal Scots Guards, the corporal's old regiment. According to the well-known custom of colonels, he has called on the old pensioner to give him a five pound note. The old man, as if electrically shocked, staggers up and desperately tries to stand for a moment at attention and salute his officer. He collapses, almost slain by the effort, into his chair, mumbling pathetically that he " were a most gone that time, Colonel." "A masterstroken? who but a great actor could have executed this heart-searching movement?" The veteran returns to the firesides ; once more he depicts with convincing art the state of an old man's joints. The Colonel goes ; Mr. Fuller Mellish comes ; the old man dozes. Suddenly he spring up. The Guards want powder : and, by God, the Guards shall have it. With these words he fall's back in his chair Mr. Fuller Mellish, lest there should be any mistake about it (it is never safe to trust the intelligence of the British public) delicately informs Miss Hughes that her granduncle is dead. The curtain falls amids thunder of applause.

Every old actor into whose hands this article falls will understand perfectly from my description how the whole thing is done and will wish that he could get such Press notices for a little hobbling and piping, and a few bits of mechanical business with a pipe a carbine, and two chairs. The whole performance does not involve one gesture, and one line, one thought outside the commonest routine of automatic stage illusion. What, I wonder must, Mr. Irving, who of course, know this better than any one else, fell when he finds this pitiful little handful of hackneyed stage tricks received exactly as if it were a crowning instance of his most difficult and finest art ? No doubt he expected and intended that the public, on being touched and pleased by machinery, should imagine that they were being touched an' pleased by acting. But the critics ! What can he think of the analytic powers of those of us who, when an organised and successful attack is made on our emotions, are unable to discriminate between the execution, done by the actor's art and that done by Mr. Conan Doyle's ingenious exploitation of the ready-made pathos of old age, the ignorant and maudlin sentiment attaching to the army and " the Dook," and the vulgar conception of the battle of Waterloo as a stand-up street fight between an Englishman and a Frenchman, a conception infinitely less respectable than that which led Byron to exclaim, when he heard of Napoleon's defeat, " I'm damned sorry ?"

That was many years ago and now all that is left to us is a memory of one of the greatest actors the world have ever produced, great enough to silence even the reminiscent who never tire of shaking their heads and saying " Ah ! the stage is not what it was fifty years ago " to which a modern critic once replied " Probably not. It would be a bad thing if it were."

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 16TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by insects and disease.

Moultan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantites. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants shedding bolls. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Clouds cleared away ; sunny. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. No further rain expected, Cotton plants seriously damaged by drought.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain, Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain, Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Looks like rain. Seasonable. Cotton prospects much improved. Outstanding crops benefilding by fine weather.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 16TH OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased slightly at Negapatam and Madras, but has fallen everywhere else, the fall being brisk in several places. It is below normal over the whole area.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic in the Bombay Presidency, Gujarat and Lower Sind, and feebly cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast. Elsewhere calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 10° in defect at several stations in the Madras Presidency and 5° to 12° in excess at Surat and Karachi ; minimum 5° to 6° in defect at Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Allahabad and 5° to 10° in excess at Veraval, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Ajmer and 6° in defect at Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Karachi and the lowest 61° at Hoshangabad and Khandwa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is half or more than half cloudy in Gujarat, Central India, Lower Sind, on the Malabar Coast and at Bombay, Mormugao, Karwar, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras and Coimbatore.

Rain.—Fourteen stations report rain to day the chief falls being 5·05" at Madras, 1·58' at Calicut, 1·48" at Ratnagiri and 1·09" at Karwar.

Weather.—The depression off Madras in the Bay has disappeared and weather on and off the West Coast between Dwarka and Bangalore is still unsettled. Rain in local showers is to be expected in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PASSENGERS PER SS YARRA.

The following is the list of passengers on board the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Yarra, expected to arrive here to-morrow :—

Adams, Genl
Anderson, Lt K E
Ali Baksh, Rev J
Anderson, Mrs and Miss
Alport, Miss
Blenkarhassett, Mrs and infant
Brooke, Maj W
Buchanan, Maj and Mrs G J
Bowring, Mr J W
Begbie, Mr and Mrs
Bell, Mrs P H
Burgess Wright, Mrs
Brown, Dr and Mrs M M and 2 children
Bell, Mr L
Berger, Mrs
Boylette Mr W A
Ball, Miss
Craster, Mrs
Conseens, Lt and Mrs and 2 children
Christie, Mr E S
Campbell, two Misses
Crowe, Mrs and children
Clancy, Miss C
Cough, Capt and Mrs
Davis, Maj E
Dunwell, Mrs B
Demetracopoulo, Mr
Davis, Mr
Escott, Mrs
Forsyth, Mrs
Fowler, Miss
Fowle, Mr
Gallon, Mr
Gough, Capt and Mrs G L
Gordon, Mrs L L
Gurney, Mr J S
Gazdar, Mr Jal Sorabji
Gaymard, Mr and Mrs
Henson, Mr and Mrs C A
Humphreys, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Hensley, Mrs L
Hutton, Mrs G A K [illegible]
Halmon, Mr A
Hegerle, Mr
Henderson, Miss
Ingle, Mr
Johnson Mr and Mrs W P
Joseph, Mr and Mrs E A
Jackson, Capt K H
June, Mr Heyell
Johnson, Mrs H W
Kettle, Mrs V
Kelly Mrs
Kerkpatrick, Mr
Lane, Lt and Mrs H V
Linngstone, Col
Leslie, Mr J
Lethbridge, Mr
Lyneu Mr B
Larond, Mr
Leverton, Capt
Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs B
MacLaren, Mr W D
Millingen Mr J
Mackintosh Mr J
Mallik Mr L
Petman, Mr E Bevan
Pass, Lt D L W
Porter Professor and Mrs W L
Ryan Mr and Mrs P
Rosset Mr and Mrs B and child
Reyhie, Mr and Mrs
Steward, Lt Col W H M
Spens Genl
Stroatfield, Mr H
Streatfield, Mr and Mrs G H
Sharrock, Mr
Skipwith, Lt F
Stratton, Mr and Mrs
Strange, Mr and Mrs
Tweddell, Mrs
Towle, Mr J H
Tapissier, Mr E
Twiss, L W L
Ubero, Mr G S
Wilmer, Lt E R G
Wallace, Mr
Whitham, Mr T

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix from Trieste left Aden on the 15th instant morning and is expected here on the 20th instant at day break she brings the following passengers :—

Col and Mrs Atkinson, Mrs Bent, Mr Bresch, Revd and Mrs C M Barbam, Miss Barbam, Miss Burn, Major and Mrs J P Blakeway, Miss Balfour, Mr and Mrs Bruderer, Mr and Mrs D Calman, Miss Calman, Mr W V Chitty, Mrs H T Demuys, Mr F A Evelyn, Mr Egerton, Mr Ferrer, Mr and Mrs Furse, Miss Fowler, Miss Farthing, Miss Goetz, Miss Gray, Revd H G Grey, Mr M Ghose, Mrs Heap, Mr Heap, Miss Hoyle, Mrs Hamilton, Mr St B Holland, Mr and Mrs Heberlein and 3 children, Mr Hamilton, Col and Mrs Hutchinson, Mr C A Kenball, Mr H Kelley, Mr Kobe Mr and Mrs Kautsch, Miss Lavy Mr S F Lloyd, Mr B Lundberg, Major and Mrs MacWhinney, Miss MacEntire, Mrs Mornony, Mr P Madden, Mr E D Maclaren, Mr P E Messent, Mr and Mrs F C Mailer, Miss Nevill, Mr and Mrs Nottrot, Mr and Mrs Nathan, Miss Nathan Mr Nebel, Mr and Mrs Cortel Major and Mrs G R Row, Mrs Ridsdale, and infant Mr C P Rowley, Mr and Mrs Van Bykom, Mr and Mrs A B Ross Redding, Mr O R Scheffield, Miss Stanyon, Miss Sorabjee, Miss Sparkes, Mr Stanley Reed, Mr E Scarce, Mr Scherback, Mr and Mrs Silva, Revd Tanner, Mr T W Vincent, Mrs Wenning, Mr J C Winslow, Mr Young Mrs Young husband, Mrs Wilcock

LINKS WITH TRAFALGAR.

DAUGHTERS OF HEROES.

Many years have passed since the last officer or man who actually fought with Nelson at Trafalgar a hundred years ago next Saturday, passed to his long rest, but it is well to recall that in this centenary year of Britain's greatest naval hero there are not a few of the sons and daughters of that " right fighting company " still alive. It is no easy to trace how many there may be who passed into civilian employment, but men who followed in their fathers' footsteps and served their country afloat are still in receipt of Admiralty pensions. They number, indeed, something like a hundred, and it is estimated that about as many women survive, including together the daughters of officers and men. Some, of course, have married, but now and again there comes into kindly and sympathetic hands at Whitehall some touching story of need and privation which seems an especially sad commentary on the nation's gratitude to those who gave the best years of their life in herservice. In some instances such cases can be relieved through the Royal Patriotic Fund, or they may be eligible to participate in the very limited resources held by the Admiralty, to meet special cases. At the present moment one of the residents at Queen Alexandra's Court at Wimbledon is the daughter of a Captain of Marines who was not only in Trafalgar, but was also at Copenhagen and in the Walcheren Expedition. Another lady here has direct associations with these great days, her father, a naval captain, having been with Nelson at Copenhagen in 1801. These are spending the evening of their days in the delightful and restful sorroundings which owe so much to her Majesty's initiative and generosity.

But it is not all who are thus comfortably provided for, and only this week a case of distress not eligible for any of the usual funds has attracted attention. The lady herself is the daughter of an officer who was on the Temeraire. Hardly less important than the Victory herself was her immediate consor, who is

" In England's song for ever
The Fighting Temeraire."

And the gallant young officer bore his full part in the fierce combat when she was engaged between the Redoubtable and another French ship of the line, both of which struck. In 1857, after her father's death, the lady enjoyed a pension for some years from a source intended to assist such cases, but she lost this on her marriage with an Irish landlord. Then came the " no rent " movement and their source of income failed. Both husband and wife made the bravest struggles to support themselves, but at eighty years of age both were compelled to relinquish the inequal effort, the wife, indeed, being helpless mentally as well as physically. A small sum was raised by a few who felt distressed by so pitiful a story, for the existence of the husband, hopeless and afflicted as he was proved a barrie: at all funds where the rule spinster or widow had to be literally interpreted. A trustworthy almoner was despatched to the address whence the old lady had written, but on the interval they had sunk lower and lower in their dire poverty and could not be traced. It is only this week that a member of their family has found them again so that it is to be hoped that some relaxation of red tape and cast iron regulations may give this sorely-tried lady some comfort at last.

In another instance an elderly lady, whose father was an officer in the battle, has lately lost her source of maintenence through the failure of a boarding-house kept by a relative, whom she could assist and there are others treasuring their parents' medals and a few little relics in their poverty. The said thing seems to be that while there are large funds specially given by kindly people in the past with a view to assisting all distress of this description, on wide and merciful lines, technical obstacles should be raised. It is not desirable, perhaps, to extent, for sentimentel reasons, the limits under which the State accepts obligations toward the children or dependants of its servants, which must, of course be based upon broad general principles. Probably however there would be little objection in this centenary of Nelson's death to the relief of any genuine case of want on the part of a son, or, particularly, a daughter, of any who fought under him. Outside the circle of those before whom come the details of Government pensions or of compassionate fund administration. It is probably not realised how many such direct links exist at the present moment with the proudest event in the Navy's annals. But in the sixty to ninety years or so that have elapsed since officers and men could retire into the quiet of home life there has been time for many family vicissitudes, and if some have gone upwards to fame fortune, and the strengthening of the Empire overseas, others have been less happy in their various paths of life, as such tales as these unhappily show.

COMPLICATIONS FROM A COLD.

HOW BILE BEANS CURE LIVER CHILL.

Many are the complications which may arise from a mere cold. Bile Beans, by toning up the liver and digestive system, strengthen the weak places made by cold and chill.

As an illustration of their power in this direction, the case of Mr. Thomas Brady, of Mansfield Street, Liverpool, might be mentioned. Mr. Brady served for two years in South Africa during the Boer war. He withstood the terrible trials of the hot sun by day and the keen frost by night, which laid so many of his comrades low. Returning to the coast, however, from Johannesburg he caught cold, and complications resulted.

" I had pains in the small of my back," he says, " and dull, heavy pains in my side and in the pit of the stomach.

What Mr. Brady really suffered from was a form of liver chill very common in England throughout winter. " My body got quiet bent," he says, because of my inability to straighthen myself when the pain was so bad. I had to hobble about like an old man doubled up with age, and indeed I had the greatest difficulty in getting about at all. My appetite failed me, and I became very weak and depressed. When I got home I had some medicine, and applied plasters to where the pain was most acute. Still I kept on suffering nothing seeming to bring me the slightest relief.

A friend told me I ought to try Bile Beans. I did so, and in a short time they rid me not only of the pain, but of the weakness, loss, of appetite, and debility which had resulted. I am now in excellent health ; indeed I have just this moment returned from work, where I have been hard at it for three days and two nights without any rest or sleep. That kind of thing cannot be done unless one is in excellent health, which, I am glad to say, I am now. This I owe to Bile Beans."

Bile Beans are a cure for indigestion, debility, biliousness ; constipation, piles nervousness, anaema, female ailments, weakness, colds, chills, neuralgia, rheumatism, pains, in the back, wind, sleeplessness, loss of appetite liver complaint, headache, flatulence, pimples, and skin eruptions.

They may be obtained from all medicine vendors or post paid and packed free from the Bile Bean Manufacturing Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices, Re, 1-2 per bottle, small size, 6 bottles Rs. 6.—Large size (containing three times the small) Rs. 2-8. per bottle.

FREE SAMPLE :—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage) to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, Write address clearly.
" Bombay Gazette," 17th October, 1905.

HOSTESSES OF THE FUTURE.

WILL THE POLITICAL PARTY AGAIN BE REVIVED ?

That the glories of the political "salon" are among the former things that have passed away is a mere common-place, but while it is easy to suggest the cause of the decline and disappearance of so admirable an institution, the prospects of its revival are not very hopeful.

A quarter of a century ago Lord Beaconsfield said that the only lady in his opinion capable of reviving the records of Lady Palmerston and Lady Jersey was the then youthful Countess of Lonsdale, now Countess de Grey.

Although there are pleasant memories of Lady Waldegrave's parties at Strawberry hill and on Carlton House-terrace, of Lady Granville's gracious greetings and of Lady Salisbury's unbounded but essentially aristocratic hospitality, yet in a sense the political salon expired with the two great names above mentioned, although a long list of gifted ladies of varying shades of political opinion have from time to time endeavoured with varying success to emulate their example in the art of political entertaining.

The political parties which until quite recently were a marked feature of the London season, although only a pale reflection of the salon, were by no means occasions to be sneered at for their agreeable qualities nor discounted as regards the services they rendered.

Invitations to these gatherings, though dispensed with a liberal hand were generally and often keenly appreciated. There is a true story of a well-known M.P. who begged that the card he had received for a date in April, might be transferred to a subsequent occasion announced for June, on the ground that, his wife having only just been buried, his participation in the later festivity might be considered by his constituents to be in better taste.

Within the last few years, however, these parties have failed in great degree to be an attraction, partly because it is difficult to induce persons to attend any gathering unless some form of amusement, combined with a " sit-down supper," is provided, partly because the early hour at which dances begin nowadays precludes any sort of " drum," formerly recognised as a kind of buffer between banquet and ball, partly again because the Parliamentary jumble of conflicting opinions prevents politicians from knowing exactly where they stand themselves, to say nothing of their being able to suggest to their wives to whom it is desirable that hospitality should be rendered.

For many reasons also the great entertainments held at the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and the Admiralty have been abandoned, while the gorgeous gathering in 1902, at the Indian Office was of a purely Imperial character. Since the retirement of the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Cadogan from the Cabinet, Lady Londonderry and Lady Lansdowne have divided pretty equally the honours of Unionist hostesses.

In face of the general feeling that a Liberal Government may probably be the result of the next General Election, many offices at the disposal of the future Prime Minister have been filled up in anticipation by prophets who, if not really well informed are at any rate able to formulate cocksure opinions, and it is by no means premature to surmise what may be done for the party in the way of hospitality should a change of Government occur.

Within the last two years death has removed two lady leaders of the Liberal party, both distinguished alike by every gift and grace which birth and culture and charm of personality can endow.

It needs no political bias to reflect with real regret that Lady Spencer and Lady Tweedmouth are no longer here to sustain the duties of political entertaining at its supreme level.

Three peeresses, however, stand out as certain to take a prominent part in the programme of their party—Lady Aberdeen, Lady Carrington, and Lady Crewe. India having been already disposed of by Mr. Balfour, it is stated now that Dublin will again claim the services of Lord Aberdeen ; while high political office is assumed to be in store for Lord Crewe and Lord Carrington.

Lady Aberdeen is one of the few great ladies who are able to blend successfully political tendencies which, though little removed from semi-Socialism, are always marked by dignity with a " morgue " which, far from being forbidding, has a peculiar Charm of its own.

Lady Cerwe is certain to win for herself a name as an important hostess ; she has, indeed, but to follow very closely the example of her mother Lady Rosebery, whose devotion to every duty calculated to forward her husband's interest was proverbial, and whose talents for hospitality culminated in a never-to-be forgotten party at the Foreign Office twenty years ago.

Not the least of the reasons for hoping that Lord Carrington will find himself in the Cabinet instead of in the Lord Chamberlain's office is that thereby the extraordinary fascination of Lady Carrington may have full play. Born and bred in the atmosphere of Court life, Lady Carrington adds a simplicity wholly her own to the very remarkable capabilities which her kinswoman, Lady Colebrooke, has already displayed. The latter lady, indeed, only need the seal of official responsibility to render her an Egeria of the first rank.

Much naturally is expected of the wives of such distinguished servants of the Crown as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Sir Edward Grey, and in both cases it is to be hoped that the high offices destined for their husbands will enable them to revive the hospitable traditions which somehow specially attach to the Liberal party.

A full account, too must be taken of the daughters of Sir Charles Tennant, Lady Ribblesdale and Mrs. Asquith. Should Lord Ribblesdale be responsible for the delicate duties involved in issuing invitations for the Royal Enclosure at Ascot, Lady Ribblesdale will be certain to repeat the favours she dispensed during her husband's tenure of the office of Master of the Buckhounds.

Mrs Asquith's interests are not bounded by political restrictions ; her talents are so remarkable and so varied that it is impossible to limit her to any particular sphere of action. But it is certain that, in any true record of the Government which, we are assured, is certain to be in power for many years to come her name will be written in large letters, and that to her versatile personality a large measure of any social success will be due.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

(Concluded from page 5.)

EVENT No, 12.

1-4 Mile Flat Race. (Open to British Sailors and Soldiers only.)

Gr Dunkley, 18th Battery R F A..... 1
Pte W Boswell Yorkshire Regt..... 2
Pte Whitehurst Leicestershire Regt..... 3

Seven entered but only three finished, the others having fallen out in the interval. Gr Dunkley led from the start with Pte Whitehurst second and Pte Boswell third ; after having traversed over a quarter of a mile Boswell and Whitehurst exchanged places Dunkley winning with Boswell second, and Whitehurst third. Time—2min. 6 3-5 secs.

EVENT No, 13.

Tug-of-War (A) (British Soldiers and Sailors.)

Connaught Rangers vs 62 Co., R G A—Won by Con. Rangers.

61 Co., R G A vs 77 Co R G A Won by 61 Co.

Final to-day.

Good Exhibition of strength of the various Regiments which competed.

Connaught Rangers proved considerably stronger than 62 Co., R C A, having pulled them in easy and never once giving way. The tug between 61 and 77 Co. was more even.—Both teams kept an equal balance for some time, but eventually 61 Co., won. No time taken.

EVENT No, 14,

Tug-of-War (B) Native Soldiers,

104th Rifles vs, 122nd Rajputana Infantry. Won by 104th,

113th Infantry vs, 107th Pioneers. Won by 107th Pioneers.

Final between the Winners to-day,

122nd appeared a stronger body of men but the pull proved equally in favour of both teams—104th finally pulled their opponents in—longest and most determined pull among the tug-of-war competitions of the afternoon.—Time 10 min 40 secs.

107th proved better team against. 113th in many details and won—Time—3 min. 40 secs.

LETTER TO A DEAD MAN.

The Revising Barrister at Margate told a story illustrative of the lengths to which some political agents will go to observe all the necessary formalities in connection with a revision of the lists.

A voter at Canterbury died, and the agent posted an objection in the churchyard in which he was buried.

Then he addressed a letter to the dead man, addressed " Mr.—, St. Martin's," and laid it on his grave.

The letter set forth that the dead man's vote was objected to because he was dead, and further, because he had not occupied the premises for which a qualification was claimed for the last three months. A stamp was enclosed for a reply.

BATHING FATALITIES.

CRAMP OR FAINTING ?

Dr. H. Lowrie, of Ramsbottom, has had an experience which leads him to suggest in the " British Medical Journal " a new theory to account for those mysterious drowning accidents which used to be attributed to " cramp," an explanation which has long been recognised as inadequate. After swimming side-stroke in a hillside lodge one day he was attacked by severe headache and giddiness. On assuming the breast-stroke and keeping his head out of water this was somewhat relieved ; but then, says Dr. Lowrie, came the strange part of his experience. I became very drowsy, muscular effort was feeble and sluggish, just like the slow movements of one half asleep, and worst of all, a pronounced indifference to everything seemed stealing over me. In fact, I simply felt like letting my head fall forward and going to sleep. I slowly reached the bank, and after resting with a hold upon it for a short time I clambered out with considerable difficulty. I was in the water only for a few minutes, yet I felt chilled. These symptoms, which Dr. Lowrie attributes to cerebral anæmia, caused by the coldness of the water, would be followed possibly by hallucinations with respect to surroundings and complete unconsciousness. In fact, the swimmer faints and goes under. The predisposing conditions are disease of the heart and anything which interferes with the heart's action either by exhaustion or pressure, such as fatigue—from other exercise, perhaps,—certain effects of dyspepsia, a loaded stomach, or too long a fast. About two hours after a meal is the best time to swim.

RATES 20s. 8D. IN THE POUND.

In the island of Barra, N.B., where the administration of the poor law has developed into a deadlock, the local rates have reached 20s. 8d. in the pound. Sheriff Fleming (Dumfries and Galloway) and Mr. Millar General Inspector of Poor, have been appointed by the Local Government Board to make an inquiry into the causes of this wholly abnormal taxation and administration of the poor law in Barra, as well as North and South Uist and Harris all of which are parts of the county of Inverness. The money due to the paupers some weeks ago has not yet been paid, and it is stated that over sixty frail and indigent persons have been obliged to beg from door to door for the bare necessities of life.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(" Gazette of India," October 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance Dept with effect from the 16th Oct :—The Hon Sir James Thomson K C S I C S, the Hon Mr K G Gupta I C S, the Hon Mr R A Lamb C I E I C S, the Hon Mr J M Holms I C S, Maj C G Parsons I A, Mr C G Todhunter I C S.

The services of Capt R P Wilson I M S (Bengal) are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 21st July.

The services of Capt M Dick I M S (Madras) are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Survey of India, who have been deputed for Chatham course are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Comdr-in-Chief with effect from the date of their return to India :—Maj H A D Fraser R E Depy Supt 1st grade, Capt G A Beazeley R E Depy Supt 2nd grade.

The services of Mr W M Hailey of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 14th Oct.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr R Cann II Executive Engr 3rd Grade Irrigation Branch Punjab are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment to Baluchistan.

The undermentioned Civil Engrs have been appointed to the Public Works Dept by H Mrs Secy of State for India under covenant for five years and are posted as follows.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Hurst a Supt in the office of the Account-Gen Bombay to act as a Supernumerasy Chief Supt in that office.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified—Second Lieut John Campbell 2nd Battn the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battn The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) officiating Double Coy Officer 29th Punjabis—19th Sept.

Lieut-Col W G King M B C I E Indian Medical Service Madras Sanitary Comr Madras is granted the temporary rank of Col whilst officiating as Inspt-Genl of Civil Hospitals and Sanitary Comr Burma vice Col R Mairae M B Indian Med cal Service Bengal appointed to officiate as Inspector-Genl of Civil Hospitals Bengal with effect from the 12th Sept.

Lieut-Col G J Kellie Indian Medical Service Bengal is granted the temporary rank of Col from the 1st to the 15th Oct while holding temporarily the appointment of Principal Medical Officer Bareilly and Gharwal Brigades.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj A McConaghey an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class is granted privilege leave for thirty days with effect from the 8th Nov or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

Mr C E F Bunbury Judicial Comr in the North-West Frontier Province is granted privilege leave for one month and nine days with effect from the 15th Nov combined with furlough for ten months and twenty-one days.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING.
Bombay, October 17 1905.

1 The Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Friday morning next, the 20th instant, Parade Church Gate Station 6-45 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, Khaki.

All Members are particularly requested to turn out for Friday's parade.

Members who have not already drawn their Arms and Equipment are requested to do so at once.

By Order,
H. E. E. PROCTOR
Acting Adjutant B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, October 17 1905.
No. 1 Company.

1 There will be 10" R M L Gun Drill in the Town Hall Compound on Wednesday the 18th instant at 8-45 p. m.

No. 2 Company.

2 There will be 10" R M L Gun Drill at the Ne bit Road, Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 17th instant at 8 45 p. m.

Inspections.

3 The order published yesterday re Inspection is cancelled. The Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps (including E E Coy) at the Town Hall compound at 5-30 p.m. on Friday next the 20th instant.

Dress—Khaki, F S Caps and Puttees.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, October 17 1905.

1 The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz Railway Station, B B and C I Ry at 6-30 a.m. (Bombay Time) on Thursday next, the 19th instant, for inspection by the Inspector-General of Volunteers.

Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 5-15 a.m. (Bombay Time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road, Mahalaxmi and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from Stations on the G I P Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Cadets of " H " " I " and " L " Companies will also parade with the Battalion for Inspection.

Special trains will convey the Cadets of " H " and " L " Companies to Grant Road Station to catch the 5-15 train (Bombay Time) from Colaba.

Dress—Drill Order. Bandoliers, Helmets and puttees.

2 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 7 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

3 There will be Company Drill for " F " Company at St Mary's College, Byculla, to-day, Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 8-15 p m.

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles Side Arms

4 There will be Company Drill for " A ", " C " and " E " Companies at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 8 p m on Wednesday next, the 18th instant.

Dress Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

Major Bannerman, returns from privilege leave in November, and is re-posted as Political Agent in Kota and Jhalawar, relieving Major Berkley, who is transferred as Political Agent in Harauti and Tonk. Major Impey also on return from leave next month, is posted as Political Agent in Alwar, relieving Major Spence, who then joins as Political Agent in Malwa. Major Kemball is posted to Baluchistan. Major Bayley, who returns from leave early in December, is posted temporarily under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

WHILE the imposing display of Scottish Volunteers at Edinburgh was gratifying to the force and its friends, we must not suppose that it settles the vexed questions raised as to the military value of our citizen soldiers. Their physique is fine, and their spirit of the best, but they still fall far short in the role they may be called upon to play. The remedy does not rest with them. The Volunteer can never count quite surely on the time and opportunity needed for obtaining efficiency. He is too often at the mercy of his employer, and too much zeal may jeopardise his bread winning. Volunteer officers will never be forthcoming in sufficient numbers while they have to put their hands into their pockets to perform a public duty. It is an axiom, a dream with many of their champions, that our Volunteers should be raised to such a high standard that they would be equal to facing the best troops in the field. Even if this could be achieved, which is more than doubtful, there would remain that elaborate organization and completeness of equipment without which no army is worthy the name, and which at present are entirely lacking in the force. A handful of infantry brigades and garrison batteries without practised commanders, staff, transport and the most perfect modern weapons would hardly stand before even the small raid that we are told is the worst we have to fear. As for the support to be afforded by the Volunteers to the Regular Army in time of trial, we must never forget that their assistance is rendered as regularly enlisted soldiers and not as members of the auxiliary forces. All that the Edinburgh review has shown us is that there are 49,000 excellent units in the North Country capable of great things, but without the system and cohesion of a combatant force.

The following interesting extracts from a letter by Mr. Bennett Burleigh to the "Telegraph" are of interest in view of the discussion taking place on the future of the Volunteers at home. The issue as, I understand, it, is, that matters have reached that stage that measures must be quickly taken to further safeguard the British Empire. The increase of the power of the land defences, wisely conducted, can be more rapidly and cheaply effected than the building and maintaining of an overwhelming Navy. And even with ever so powerful a fleet conditions are likely to arise where an enemy cramming 20,000 men for a short voyage upon ten of the biggest Atlantic liners might manage to land that number of troops, or more, upon some part of our coast. That mischance must even be provided against by trained British troops—Regulars, Militia Volunteers, what you will. I have no sentimental objections to conscription. Fairly applied the rich cannot shirk the State's call, nor leave its defence to those whose need, and not their will, compels them to join the Army. Conscription might also bring in its train fuller recognition of the claims of merit to readier promotion from the ranks. But the British people, rightly, or wrongly, distrust vesting officialism with too much power, and a conscript Army, it is feared, might mean a bigger and more costly War Office, and, most happily, facing all the dangers that threaten, there is no need yet, at any rate, for conscription. The race is still virile, and not averse to the handling of arms. I do know something of the Volunteers, and from as far back as 1859; and to-day, as then, if the Government seriously asked, they could have a force of 800,000 to 1,000,000 of men, civilians, who would submit to all reasonable direction in order to be trained and led, ready to rally to the instant defence of home and country. Such a force could be made an efficient body, a safe guarantee against any chance or successful invasion of our shores, and housing and feeding themselves unless, when actually afield, would yield a better and a cheaper army than one composed of conscripts.

What, however, is most urgently demanded is that a beginning be made at once. If you are going to educate, you must first have school teachers. Here, then, is my proposal for securing them, and that in sufficient numbers. Let the Government, who are anew professing admiration for the Volunteers, devote so small a sum as £200,000 to £300,000 a year for the payment of qualified drill-instructors in Volunteer corps. The money to be applied in this manner: Any Volunteer who qualified himself for the effective discharge of the duties of non-commissioned officer as, say, sergeant, and who held that post, in any Volunteer corps, to receive from £8 to £12 annually, according to the standard of his qualifications, apart from whether he was company, colour, or sergeant-major in his corps. An addition of £8 to £12 a year to their incomes would be a great inducement to that large class of smart young men who are fond of military exercises to enter Volunteer corps and to perfect themselves in the drill, so as to take charge, if need be of a company of fifty or 100 men. To the well-to-do £12 a year may seem but little, but to an artisan or poorly paid worker it represents a large margin for comforts and extras. The £200,000 or £300,000 if voted for the purpose, would provide for over 20,000 qualified Volunteer sergeant-instructors, their own tastes and interests would, in a measure, conduce to making each of them the best recruiting officer for his corps.

In an emergency, so large a body of sergeants, 20,000, could quickly train an enormous army of Volunteers. If each of these duly-qualified noncoms. took in hand but twenty men to train and drill rapidly that would provide a Volunteer army of 400,000 men. But they could each drill and direct afield, at a pinch more than twenty men. Those who know about armies are well aware how indispensable in the field is the non-commissioned officer. He is the indispensable link between the men and their chiefs. Without him, in serious operations and in battle, all would be well-nigh chaos. But I have written enough at present, I trust, to make this proposal intelligible, and to make its value and need equally apparent. By all means let there be clearly defined, liberal treatment extended to the Volunteer force. Parliament, mayhap, could in a sense outline their true position amongst the State forces, and partly define, their responsibilities and privileges. But, apart from all other questions, as we must have trained men, so must there be called into being sergeant-instructors. The strength and power of the mighty German army lies not so much in the four millions and odd of her soldiers but in her splendid body of officers including the noncoms, who are all most thoroughly drilled and trained. Were it not for the Kaiser's magnificent force of officers many military experts would not admit that his was the finest army in the world. The manhood of the counter if not our great towns is far from exhausted. At the review at Edinburgh his Majesty the King saw thousands of Volunteers, who in physical fitness and martial spirit are not surpassed by any troops in Europe. Like Oliver Twist let us ask for more.

The Army critic of to-day, when finding fault with practices he dislikes often without sound reason is very apt to indulge in far-fetched and unjustifiable language. The use of such an expression as the curse of Army is perfectly indefensible. Even if it were applied to universal cowardice or widespread drunkenness, it would be better left unsaid; but it has been employed of late to asperse the old regimental spirit or esprit de corps in which many still thoroughly believe. To abuse it is to wilfully ignore many glorious traditions, and to cast it down will indubitably sacrifice one of the most potent incentives to exemplary conduct and many cherished deeds of gallantry and renown. What shall we gain by sweeping it away? The more certain advancement of the most capable officers—a great gain, of course, if we can be positive that we are getting the best men. There are cases in which no doubt can exist, and where these are clearly proved no old-fashioned prejudices should be permitted to shut them out from a preference over the less competent. But a supreme difficulty, in the Army, as in all lines of life, is to make judicious selection of the best; men very commonly rise by the action of chance the luck that comes often, unsought, the lack of competition at a particular moment, or the timely opportunity cleverly turned to account. Our officers, moving to and fro all over the world, coming under many different eyes subjected to very varying judgments, are often liable to misappreciation. The best horse does not always come through the ruck, and to establish general promotion so as to bring forward those who have gained, somehow, the highest encomiums may answer, but it is opening the door to the greater evils of nepotism and jobbery. We may pay too highly for abolishing esprit de corps, even if it had nothing to recommend.

Much of the progress made in gunnery has been due to the ingenuity shown, by naval officers in improving the appliances their men have had to use. But at no time, perhaps, could more inventors be found in the wardrooms than at the present. And their favourite recreation seems to be the devising of new range-finders. Several designs have recently been submitted. The ideal one was no, however, amongst them though some of the instruments showed much cleverness in construction. Although the officer with an inventive turn of mind does not get overmuch encouragement from the Admiralty, he escapes the official cold douchings that were once his lot—and that not so long since either.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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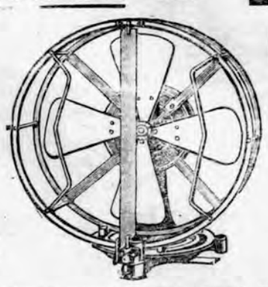

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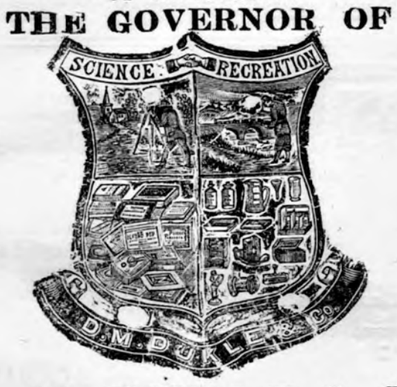

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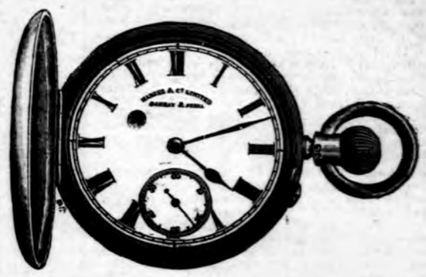

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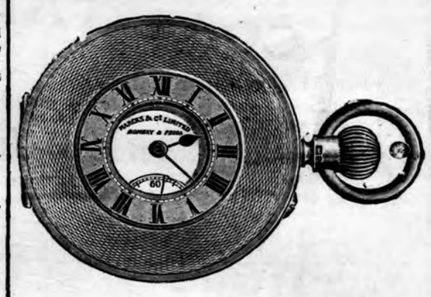

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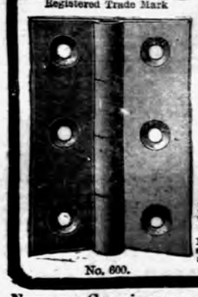

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